INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

PRICE: ONE ANNA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIII NO. 292 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

Oil Embargo As New Year Gift For Italy?

Hoare-Laval Decision To Recommend To League

MUSSOLINI'S SPEECH CONSIDERED DEFIANT

But Optimism Still Persists About Change In His Outlook

PARIS, Dec. 8.

It is believed that Sir S. Hoare and M. Laval to-day have decided that the oil embargo from January 1 should be recommended to the Geneva meeting on December 12 by Britain and France in the event of an unsatisfactory reply from the Duce to the Anglo-French note.

Such a procedure would allow for the possibility of a change in the Italian viewpoint before the new year.

It is expected Sir S. Hoare and M. Laval to-morrow will agree on a joint proposal which will be immediately despatched to Sgr. Mussolini.

DUCE'S 'DEFIANT' SPEECH

It is understood, this decision has been prompted by Sgr. Mussolini's speech which dispelled any hope of new peace terms being submitted by Sgr. Mussolini at the present, for though the speech does not close the door on negotiations, it does not solicit plans and is widely regarded here as defiant.

FRANCO-BRITISH TALKS

The Franco-British conversations hitherto have been most satisfactory, according to the British circles but at the same time it is doubtful whether this satisfaction refers to more than the confirmation that the two Governments have agreed to enforce sanctions and more sanctions unless the Duce adopts a more conciliatory attitude toward their plan.—Reuter.

100 PER CENT FRANCO-BRITISH

Laval And Hoare To Confront Mussolini

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Dec. 8.

M. Laval and Sir Samuel Hoare conversed this morning for over two hours and are continuing parleys this afternoon.

Sir S. Hoare is leaving for Switzerland to-night.

Mild optimism prevails in British quarters as a result of progress being made. The British believe that Sig. Mussolini could hardly fail to take into consideration as the basis of negotiation the plan, which would not be British or French but hundred per cent Franco-British. Hard work is being put into the preparation of proposals described in authoritative French quarters at the end of the morning conference, as indicative of the very real desire to speedily find a basis of negotiation for submission to Italy and to the league.

HOW GENEVA LOOKS AT DUCE'S SPEECH

GENEVA, Dec. 7.

Sgr. Mussolini's speech is unexpectedly negative, in the opinion of the League circles. It is pointed out that the Duce again refused to give a cut and dry statement of his demands. On the whole Geneva is distinctly pessimistic and while it is necessary to give M. Laval and Sir S. Hoare time to talk things over, it is believed the outlook is very grave. The fact that Sgr. Mussolini made no reference to the oil embargo has raised the apprehension in some quarters that an attempt may be made to postpone the application of this supreme sanction.

This view however is not generally shared, and it is felt the continuance of bombing on open towns will make the imposition of the oil embargo more and more an immediate necessity.—Reuter.

INDO-JAPANESE PROTOCOL

Japan Takes More Cotton And Exports Less Piecegoods

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

A final statement on the working of the Indo-Japanese Cotton Protocol is available.

It shows the shipments of raw cotton from India to Japan for the year ending 31st December 1934 and of cotton piece-goods from Japan to India for the period ending 31st March, 1935.

The figures indicate that Japan imported excess of 553,534 bales than the stipulated quota of cotton of the year 1934 and exported to India 7,432,522 sq. yards of cotton piece-goods less than the permissible quota under the Protocol.—United Press.

External Relations Secretary Back In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 8.

Mirza Ali Yar Khan, Secretary, External Relations Committee of the Nizam's Cabinet, who proceeded to England last month on official mission which is believed to be connected with Federation returned to Hyderabad yesterday.—A. P.

U. S. A. AND OLYMPICS

Protest Against Nazi Treatment Of Jews

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.

Following the strong recommendations by the American A. A. U. against the United States participation in the Berlin olympics owing to Germany's treatment of the Jews, Union voted on the subject, resulting by 61 to 55 in favour of participation.

The Union delegates are now preparing a compromise resolution protesting against Germany's treatment of the Jewish and Catholic athletes, but refraining from further attempt to prevent American participation.—Reuter.

FRESH LAHORE OUTRAGE

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

One Sikh was stabbed to death by Muslims this morning near the Wazir Khan Mosque in the City, the death being instantaneous.

It is alleged that the assailants first caught hold of the victim by the neck and stabbed him. No arrest has been made so far in this connection.

The police vigilance and the patrolling of the danger zones are renewed.—United Press.

MAHATMA FEELS BETTER

Re-Assuring News From Wardha

BOMBAY, Sunday.

According to the latest telephone message received by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel from Wardha, Dr. Jivaraj Mehta has prescribed Mahatma Gandhi eight days' complete rest and one month's rest afterwards.

The increase in blood pressure yesterday is understood to be due to Mahatma Gandhi's experiment with diet, especially the use of "soya bean" and exposure to sun and overwork.

GANDHIJI BETTER

BOMBAY, Dec 8

According to a telephone message received by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel from Wardha, Gandhiji is much better to-day having had a quiet night.

Blood pressure which was at its highest yesterday has gone down to-day and Gandhiji feels much better.

Doctor Jivraj Mehta who proceeded to Wardha yesterday is now returning to Bombay and Dr. Gilder and Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel who were to have left for Wardha this evening have decided not to go in view of the latest reports.—A. P.

R. K. Oxenham the Australian bowler.

BOMBAY XI FOR POONA

Jai Will Skipper Team In Match Against Maharashtra

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Bombay Cricket Association XI will leave Bombay for Poona to-morrow (Monday) to play against the Maharashtra Cricket Association XI on December 10, 11 and 12 in the Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship of India.

The Bombay team is composed of the following:—

L. P. Jai, (Captain),
Khote,
K. N. Divekar,
G. Richards,
B. K. KALAPESI,
D. R. Havewalla,
D. D. Hindlekar,
C. N. Mehta,
S. M. Kadri,
Bagwandas M.,
P. R. Wadkar.

RESERVES:

H. N. Contractor,
D. S. Talpathi, and
D. P. Patel.

ARRESTS AT TOKIO

TOKIO, Dec. 8.

Thirty members of the Comete, a Japanese religious sect were arrested as a sequel to the raid by the police of the sect's headquarters at Kyoto.

According to the Rengo Agency, alleged proofs were discovered of the sect spreading ideas "contrary to the Japanese constitution." The Comete is said to advocate the assimilation of Christianity, Buddhism and Shintoism and has about three million members.—Reuter.

AUTONOMY AT WORK

North China Provinces To Share Taxes With Nanking

PEIPING, Dec. 8.

It is authoritatively learnt that the new administration in North China will be known as the "Chahar Hopei Political Council. While it is very difficult to learn authoritatively about disposition of North China finances well-informed Chinese quarters declare that the new Council, after the assumption of office, will continue fully to remit customs, salt and postal revenue to Nanking and will retain the rest.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI'S LIFE-STORY

See Page 16

TRAIN COLLISION DISASTER

Heavy Casualties Feared In Crash Of Rome-Naples Express

NAPLES, Dec. 8.

Four are known to have been killed and 50 injured in a collision of two express trains between Rome and Naples. More deaths are feared.—Reuter.

Conspiracy Charge Against Fascists

TAILINN, Dec. 8.

Twenty persons were arrested when the police, last night, surprised a secret meeting of the Leaders of the illegal, Fascist, Old Soldiers League.

Documents seized are said to show that fascists were plotting to forcibly overthrow the Government and replace it by an administration headed by the Esthonian Fascist leader Doctor Silk.—Reuter.

PREMIER'S SON TO ATTEND CONGRESS SESSION

Oliver Will See Mahatma And Leaders For First-Hand Information

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

"I will make it a point to attend the Golden Jubilee Session of the Indian National Congress", said Mr. Oliver Baldwin the Socialist son of the British Premier interviewed by the London Correspondent of the United Press in connection with his proposed visit to India early next year.

Continuing Mr. Oliver Baldwin said: "I will also witness India's first General Election under the new Constitution and the Viceregal change-over. While in India I will of course seek interviews with Gandhiji, Dr. Tagore and Mrs. Naidu.

Asked whether the proposed trip to India is meant to collect materials for a book on India Mr. Baldwin said:

"I propose to go out to India in order to acquire first-hand information about the Indian Nationalist Movement. And I will of course record my impressions in a permanent form."

STOP PRESS

AHMEDABAD "JUBILEE PLANS."

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 8.

An elaborate programme of celebration for the Golden Jubilee of the Congress has been decided upon at a meeting of local Congressmen held this evening at the Congress House under the presidentship of Mr. Jivanlal Dewan, President of the City Congress Committee.

Citizens are called upon to decorate their shops and raise national flags on their houses on that day.—A. P.

FRANCO-BRITISH AGREEMENT

PARIS, December 8.

Complete accord has been reached in Laval-Hoare conversations. M. Laval in the course of a statement this evening said, that they were animated by the same spirit of reconciliation and sentiment for Franco-British friendship. They sought a formula which would serve as the basis for friendly settlement of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict. Adhesion of the British Government must be obtained and the formulae must then be submitted for appreciation to Governments interested in it.

There is no question of making the formulae public at present. They had worked with one and the same desire to ensure as rapidly as possible pacific and honourable solution, and both are satisfied with the results reached.—Reuter.

Students' Clash With Police Again

CAIRO DEMONSTRATION ECHO

March To University Gardens To Install 'Martyrs' Memorial'

CAIRO, Dec. 7.

The past 24 hours have seen the renewal of tension.

Five hundred students joined a thousand riff-raff congregated in the Saidazeinab District last night and caused much stone-throwing and some damage.

This morning 4,000 students gathered at the Giza University outside Cairo with the intention to install the "Martyrs Memorial" in the University gardens and afterwards they started on a march to Cairo.

The Governor of Giza ordered the bridge to be opened to prevent the crowds from entering the town. Later, students came into collision with the police, one British officer being hurt by stone-throwing.

The police later were obliged to fire in the air owing to the students stoning them.—Reuter's Special.

TROOPS CALLED OUT

CAIRO, Dec. 8.

The Egyptian Infantry and Cavalry were called out as a precautionary measure, following renewed rioting. The striking students set fire to tram cars, stoned and turned hoses on the police from balconies of the Kasrelaini hospital. The police fired shot guns as a warning, but the aggressors, were out of range.

NO LENIENCY TO STUDENTS.

Instructions issued earlier to the police to deal leniently with the students have been cancelled.

The Minister of Interior has authorised the use of violence, if necessary.

All faculties of the Egyptian University, which was to be re-opened on December 1 are closed indefinitely.—Reuter.

NO BOMBING ON HOSPITAL

Italian Embassy At London Denies Press Report

(THROUGH REUTER)

A London cable states:

The denial of a report that an American hospital at Dessie or Gondar was bombed is issued by the Italian embassy at London on information from Rome.

It is stated the use of incendiary bombs was a reprisal to the use by Abyssinians of dum-dum bullets.

Also it is stated, while flying over Dessie, the Italian planes met with voilent anti-aircraft action and reacted by bombing the enemy concentrations.

MORE BOMBS FOR DESSIE

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 7.

Fifty bombs have been dropped to-day in a raid on Dessie but there were no casualties, most inhabitants having fled to the hills.

Dessie Bombing Casualties

An Addis Ababa cable states:

It is announced the casualties of yesterday's air-raid at Dessie are 80 killed; 200 wounded, many of the latter being in a desperate condition.

Purpose Of Drummond's Visit To Rome

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Dec. 7.

It is learnt that the purpose of Sir E. Drummond's visit to Sgr. Mussolini at Rome to-day was to convey Sir S. Hoare's appeal to Italy for peace in the House of Commons on Dec. 5.

The report on the interview will be sent to Sir S. Hoare at Paris

It is now decided that Capt. Eden goes to Geneva for the meeting of the committee of Eighteen on Dec. 12 to discuss oil sanctions.

END OF R. C. DEADLOCK

U. P. Congress Emergency Board Finds Solution

LUCKNOW, Dec. 8.

The deadlock which arose over the operation of the Congress Reception Committee funds has been removed by the U. P. Congress Emergency Board which has decided to authorise Dr. Murarilal and Mr. Ballabh Dasrastogi to operate them jointly.

It is also understood that the Board has set up various subcommittees for making arrangements in connection with the Congress session.—A. P.

ON NON-STOP FLIGHT

France's Largest Flying Boat

PARIS, Dec. 8.

France's largest flying boat with Lieutenant Devaisseau hopped off from Bordeaux on a non-stop flight to Dakar en route to the French West Indies, where it will be fitted for passengers and will make a demonstration flight to South America.—Reuter.

Expelled From Rome

ROME, Dec. 7.

A fine of five million lire and expulsion from Italy have been imposed on two Austrian citizens accused of illicit traffic in Italian currency.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

My wife Bai Vishnulaxmi Indoo by caste, the whereabouts of her may be communicated to husband Rameshchandra Damodar Bhatt, at "Bombay Chronicle" Box No. 5288.

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Actors, Actresses and few Clerks for Film Coy, Apply with full particulars, Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. 5293.

Wanted Mariculation students to join a class. Excellent coaching in all subjects. For particulars. Apply Box 200A, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Due to expansion of Business—1 Oraganiser and 2 Inspectors on handsome salary to work in Bombay and Suburbs. Experienced and influential persons need only apply to:—The Asstt. Manager, (on Tour) The Venus Assurance Co. Ltd. P. O. Box No. 212. Bombay. 5266.

Wanted—An experienced Gujarati Hindu lady Graduate or undergraduate teacher to teach English and Sanskrit in the Seth Goculdas Tejpal Girls' school on a salary of Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 P.M. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to the Head mistress. 5282.

Wanted an experienced graduate Sanskrit Teacher for a local High School. Apply Box No. 5281, "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted Clerks, Sub-Overseers, Overseers Typists, Doctors, Lawyers and Engineers to consult Kapoor Company Employment Suppliers, Delhi. 5294.

Salesmen wanted immediately experienced and able in cigarettes lines. Apply Box No. 5284, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted due to expansion of Business 2 Organiser and 4 Inspectors on handsome salary to work in Maharashtra and Southern States. Experienced and influential persons need only apply to:—The Asst. Manager (on Tour) The Venus Assurance Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 212, Bombay. (5265).

B.C.I. Bank Ltd., Vizagapatam. Applications are invited from respectable ladies and gentlemen for the post of Special Managers and Agents in the Districts of Baroda and Belgaum on Rs. 100—10—200, and Rs. 40—2 1|2—65 p.m., with pension. Experienced Medical practitioners of either sex, Educated Midwives, and Nurses will be preferred. Applications should reach the undersigned with credentials before 20-12-1935. C. N. Dalvi, Esqr., District Manager, C|o N. G. Dalvi, Esqr., B.A., Mamlatdar, Navsari, Gujerat Dt., Mr. Govind Narayan Tengshe, B.A., LL.B., District Manager, Bungalow No. 21, Fort, Belgaum, (Bombay Presidency). (5237)

12. TO BE LET.

Santacruz, Beasant Street, Westerly, groundfloor of Anklesaria's bungalow, Drawing, dining, two bedrooms, kitchen, pentry, etc. 5298A

27. HOTELS

National Hindu Hotel. Ballard Pier Tram Junction, Fort, Bombay. High class Board and lodging; splendid food; spacious rooms—all comforts. Monthly Rs. 40, Daily Rs. 2|6. (2056).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

American Dental College. Intensely practical dental training leading to successful career. Excellent facilities. Efficient Staff. Session begins 15th January. For Illustrated. Prospectus, apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D. D. S. Karachi. (5143).

Remember, Dighe's Expert French Tuition gives sure success even to very weak students, address Hanuman Terrace near Pathe. (5291).

Expert Tuition in Shorthand, (Greeg or Pitman), Typewriting, Accountancy, Banking, Auditing Law, Salesmanship, Advertising Mathematics, Office Training, Shorthand Speed, Preparation for L.C.C., F.C.R.A., I.S.M.A., A.C.I.I. Apply Lentin's Commercial College, 33, Meadows Street. (5290).

Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, Lamington Road coaches candidates for July Cambridge and Panjab Matriculation examination. Classes regularly conducted. Apply immediately. (1775)

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Fourteen 19-1|2-Rupee-Monthly-Instalments Liquidate 250-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (5163)

73 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted District Agents for the sale of Penholders manufactured by up-to-date Machinery. For particulars apply to P. O. Box No. 5, Lahore. (5277).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Wanted immediatly gentlemen able join (Japan) import business with Rs. 1,000|2,000 Bright prospects—Interview "Import"—Post Box 334 Bombay 5296.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Sexus Paste, best Contraceptive Jelly. Complete outfit Rs 2.12. Refill, Rs. 2. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (4440).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

The INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE will award in January 1936 a Research Studentship in Cotton Technology (Textile Physics) tenable for two years from April 1936. The studentship is of the value of Rs 100 per mensem during the first year and Rs. 125 per mensem during the second. An extra allowance may be sanctioned during the period the candidate is required to work in Bombay.

The minimum qualification required is an honours degree of an Indian University, B.A., B.Sc., or M.Sc. in Physics, with Chemistry as one of the subjects and some practical knowledge of Microscopy.

Applications must reach the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Vulcan House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, not later than the 22nd December. 1935.

Application forms and full particulars have been supplied to Registrars of Indian Universities and may also be obtained from the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee. Forms will be supplied only to applicants who appear to be qualified.

2230

THE CHHOI SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 361, Hornby Road, Fort, on Monday, 9th December, 1935 at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt Directors' Report and Audited Statements of accounts for the year ended 30th June 1935.

2.—To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

3.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4.—To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.

5.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
CHHOI KOOKA DESAI & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1935.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th November to 14th December, 1935, both days inclusive.

The Dividend as sanctioned by the Meeting will be paid on and after Monday the 16th December, 1935 at the Registered Office of the Company to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 30th November, 1935.

Dividend Warrants will be duly posted to the shareholders.

(2178)

Public Notices

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 9th instant, at 10-45 A.M. (S.T.)

SHAPURJI B. BILLIMORIA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 7th December, 1935.
2234.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of Paper to the Municipal Printing Press, Old Trust Building, Napier Road, Bombay, for one year commencing from 1-3-1936, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on FRIDAY, the 20th December, 1935.

Tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed "Tender for the supply of paper to the Municipal Printing Press, etc.," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

Forms of Tender, specifications, etc., will be issued on payment of Rupee one to any one deputed to receive them by the Manager, Municipal Printing Press, Old Trust Building, Napier Road, Fort, Bombay, who will on application also furnish any other particulars that may be required.

B. K. WAGLE,
Test Audit Officer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 7th December, 1935.
2239

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited from women medical practitioners for the post of Medical Officer in charge of the Municipal Maternity Home at Bellasis Road, in the grade of Rs. 200-10-400 plus Rs. 36 C.A. and free quarters. Only those who have passed the M.B. B.S. examination of the Bombay University and possess experience in Midwifery and are under 40 years of age need apply.

The appointment will be for a term of five years which will be renewable at the discretion of the Municipal Commissioner. The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for one year and will be entitled to the benefits of the Municipal leave and Provident Fund Rules. She will be responsible for the treatment of the patients and the management of the Home, and will attend antenatal and post-natal clinics and supervise the work of the Municipal District Nurses. No private practice will be allowed.

Applications with not more than three testimonials in original should reach the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, before the 16th December, 1935 on the prescribed form available in the Health Department. Candidates called for interview will have to bear their own travelling expenses.

I. H. TAUNTON,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 7th Dec. 1935.
2238

NOTIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

No. 17007 of 1935.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

THE SYNDICATE of the University of Bombay hereby invite applications for the appointment of the Wilson Philological Lecturer for the year 1936-37. The Lecturer will be required to deliver in Bombay during the cold weather term of that year i.e., during the period between November 1936 and March 1937, a course of about six lectures on "Sanskrit and Prakrit Languages derived from it". The honorarium for the whole course is Rs. 750. No travelling or other allowances will be paid to the selected candidate for delivering the lectures in Bombay.

2. Applications giving full details regading the academic attainments, teaching experience and other qualifications of the candidates, should be addressed to the Registrar, University of Bombay, and forwarded so as to reach him not later than Monday, the 13th January, 1936.

There is no printed form of application.

By Order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1935.
2214.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that partnership subsisting between TULSIDAS JADAVJI, NARANDAS KHIMJI and LEOPOLD FISCHER, who were doing business in the name, style and firm of 'Indo-Foreign Trading Company' at Imperial Bank Building, Mandvi, as Manufacturers' Agents, Merchants and General Suppliers, has been dissolved by mutual consent as and from 19th September 1935 and my client the said TULSIDAS JADAVJI has retired from the same. My said client will not therefore hereafter be responsible for any dealings entered into after the said date by any person whatever with the said firm which is now continued by the remaining two partners.

RAMNIKLAL M. HATHI,
Advocate for:—
Tulsidas Jadavji:—
Daruwalla Building,
Picket Road, Kalbadevi.
Bombay, dated, 7-12-35.
2240.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 743 OF 1935

Re. (1) SHESHMAL KHEMRAJ, (2) NIHALCHAND GANESHMAL and (3) SAGARMAL KASTURCHAND, all of Bombay Jain Inhabitants, till recently residing and carrying on business in Gold and Silver in partnership with one Kasturchand Jetmal in the name, firm and style of Voridas Fuaji and Co., at No. 29, Ranchhordas Tribhowandas Chawl at Mumbadevi, outside the Fort, at present Debtors Nos. 1 and 2 residing at Khudala (via Phalna) Marwar, outside Bombay and Debtor No. 3, still residing at 29 Ranchhordas Tribhowandas Chawl at Mumbadevi Road: ..... Debtors.

Ex parte: COOVERJI PRAGJI THAKKAR: .... Petitioning Creditor.

On the 3rd day of December, 1935, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors Insolvents.

Dated this 3rd day of December, 1935.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.
2236

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 97 OF 1934.

Re: HARGOVANDAS KARSONDAS VAJANI, of Ville Parle, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ville Parle, Parleshwar Road, formerly doing business in Cloth in the name of Chandrashekhar Hargovandas at Mulji Jetha Market till July, 1931 and since then Unemployed: An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 18th February, 1936, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1935.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.
2237

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES

Between

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT NIZAMPURA CROSS LANE.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from the Owner of the Property, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on MONDAY, the 9th December, 1935, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure situate at the Eastern side of Musjid Lane or Nizampura Cross Lane, with the house admeasuring 95.36 Square Yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector under New No. 7466 New Survey No. 982 and Cadastral Survey No. 3413 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6402 Street Nos. 45-47.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan, Attorneys for the Vendor or to the Undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM, THAKURDWAR ROAD.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will, under insructions from Messrs Shastri & Co. Attorneys for Sheth Naranadas Dalasukhram and Sheth Abdeally Khanbhai the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bai Dinbai Dhanjishaw Mehta, the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 2nd October 1933 and Further Charge dated 6th January 1934 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, sell by public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on Thursday, the 12th day of December, 1935, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land situate at Thakurdwar Road, Girgaum admeasuring 338 5|9 Square Yards or thereabouts together with house registered by the Collector under Collector's New No. 265 New Survey No. 8993 of Pension and Tax and Cadasral Survey No. 2182 Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Muncipality under C Ward Nos. 4118 (1), 4118 (2) and 4119 and Street Nos. 241a, 245 239, 235-237 and bounded on the East by the Property of Rustomji Mancherji Dubash, on the West by the property of Aspandiar Kaikhosru Irani, on the North partly by a well and partly by the Thakurdwar Road and on the South partly by the property of Jehangir Rustomji Seerwai and partly by the property of Bhukhandas Govindji and partly by the property of Dinbai Merwanji Coachman.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Shastri & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at No. 77 Meadows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

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PLAZA

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released through United Artists.

WHAT COMMERCE CAN DO IN PUBLIC LIFE

Madras Governor Pays Tribute To S. Indian Chamber

MADRAS, Dec. 7.

"We are on the verge of a great constitutional experiment in this country and it is my sincere belief that just as you have made your contributions to framing that constitution, so you will play a worthy part in its working. It is my hope that you will always bear in mind the interests of sound administration and trade cannot fail to coincide, and that, by giving their weighty support to the administration, the commercial community can best promote that sober political atmosphere which is essential for the prosperity of their private enterprise," observed the Governor inaugurating the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce this evening in the Victoria Hall before a large gathering.

His Excellency said that from humble beginnings the Chamber had worked its way up to a position of real influence in public life and commercial circles and so had deservedly won the esteem of all.

He paid a tribute to the courteous assistance the Chamber had frequently rendered to his Goverment and its officers in matters political and administrative.—A. P.

CONGRESS JUBILEE

Bangalore City Fathers To Hold Celebrations

BANGALORE, Dec. 7.

The Bangalore City Municipality have unanimously resolved this evening to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Congress.

The Council decided to decorate the market circle on the occasion and have sanctioned Rs. 100 for the distribution of sweets to children.—A. P.

Congress Jubilee Illuminations

(From Our Correspondent).

BROACH, Dec. 7.

A few days ago, a report appeared in a Gujarati daily of Bombay to the effect that the Congress President has issued a circular to drop illuminations from the official programme of the Congress Jubilee.

The Secretary, Broach District Congress Committee, brought this matter to the attention of Shri Mohanlal Saxena, who has been in sole charge of Congress Jubilee celebrations all over India. He has contradicted that report and informed the Secretary that there was no modification in the programme regarding illuminations. Remote villages in the Broach District have taken up this programme also.

Congress Jubilee Propaganda In C. P.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Dec. 7.

Mr. Baburao Harkare and Karmavir Pathak carried on a vigorous campaign in the villages in the Bhandara District for the celebration of the Congress Jubilee.

Speeches were delivered in the public meetings at Tumsar, Bhandara, Mohali, Sihora, Adyal, Kosra, Konda, Pauni, Lokhani, Manegaon, Pohara, Sakoli, Arguni and Gondhia by Messrs Harkare, Pathak and Tembhekar.

Workers of Bhandara District promised to celebrate the Jubilee at about 75 places in the District. They have also resolved to take part in the gathering of political sufferers at Nagpur on the 2nd January at the time of late Mr. Abhyankar's first anniversary.

Two Warders Injured In Jail Scuffle

MUNSHIGANJ, Dec. 7.

There was a disturbance among the warders of the local sub-jail as a result of which two warders received injuries.

The alarm whistle was sounded and the S.D.O. immediately visited the jail. The fighting warders were pacified and there was no further trouble.

Gangaram Kurmi, a warder was suspended for one month and was also arrested. He was released on a bail of Rs 100.—United Press.

FARIDPUR, (By Mail).

It is understood that a Special Tribunal will sit here to try three Bengalis, including an ex-detenu, who are charged with conspiracy in connection with the alleged murder of Kalipada Bhatacharyya, a clerk of the Ghagar Union Board, in the district of Faridpur.—A. P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

A Page About Industries And Engineering

Cement Tiles Manufacture In India

Mr. Kanga Traces Its History And Development

An ordinary meeting of the Institute of Indian Architects, Bombay, was held on Thursday, when Mr. Jal R. Kanga, A.M.I.C.E., read an interesting paper on "The Manufacture of Cement Tiles and Mantle Mosaic Tiles".

Prof. Claude Batley presided.

The following are some extracts from Mr. Kanga's paper:—

"To the uninformed mind it (cement tiles) appears to be a simple industry. Sand, cement, colours, one or two presses, grinding or polishing machines—with these things at his disposal there is nothing to prevent any one from claiming to make tiles as good as the best and most scientifically produced It is not every one, however, who can offer tiles of durability, capable of standing the heaviest wear and tear of the feet and at the same time retaining their beauty or capable of restored to their original beauty at an absolutely nominal cost if spoiled through neglect or otherwise.

LAST FOR A CENTURY!

"So long as standard specifications are not devised for the testing of the quality of the tiles, it is odious to compare one brand of tiles with another on the basis of price only. The cheap ordinary tiles are in the long run sure to be more expensive on account of their shorter life. A scientifically manufactured tile is permanent, though naturally its cost of production is also slightly higher. When spread over a period of about 100 years or so, the apparent difference in the price would come to even less than a pie per 100 square feet.

It may sound as an exaggeration to talk of tiles lasting for a full century, but I have a photograph of tiles paved in the streets of Copenhagen which have stood the wear and tear of continuous public traffic for that prolonged period.

ESSENTIAL FACTORS.

To produce tiles of sand durability and enduring beauty, it is most important to consider the following factors which scientifically enter into their manufacture:

(1) Colours which should be permanent and non-fading;

(2) Finish and polish of tiles, which must be undiminishing with age;

(3) A close study of the chemistry of the cement, particularly of white cement which is ever so delicate;

(4) A careful study of colours—since the chemical property of each colour varies from that of the other;

(5) The influence of water, both qualitative and quantitative;

(6) A study of the aggregates and the inert material used with cement; and last but not the least

(7) The plant and process of manufacture.

As far as India is concerned, each of these factors must be determined in relation to their bearing on the labour and climatic conditions of this country.

PROCESSES OF MANUFACTURE.

In reality no manufacturer of high class tiles on a scientific basis will ever let out the inner secrets of his process of manufacture. And those manufacturers who hold out such catchy slogans as "Dry" or "Semi-dry" or "Wet Process" to attract the public merely try to work upon the imagination of a public who naturally are little informed regarding the technique of tiles. The "Dry" or "Semi-dry" processes are those where no water is used or where very little water is used in the mixing of cement. Obviously the greatest disadvantage of these processes is that cement is under-hydrated and there is not sufficient water to allow a complete and thorough chemical transformation in the cement, with the result that an appreciable degree of strength is lost from the tile for ever. The other extreme is what is called the "Wet Process" used by some of the Italian manufacturers, and their tiles are openly classed on the continent as of commercial quality. Under the "Wet Process", the cement is admittedly reduced to a fluid condition.—that is to say, the cement is over-hydrated. This system of manufacture may claim isolated advantages of minor importance, but from the point of view of uniform quality, strength, permanence, ultimate finish and polish of the tiles, the wet process is scientifically most unsatisfactory and sometimes even dangerous. In this connection it would be useful to refer to recognised scientific works on cement and cement testing.

COLOURS.

"This is by far the most important and dangerous branch of the cement tiles industry. Important because after all it is the addition of colours to cement that lends beauty to the tiles; and dangerous, because it is the colours (apart from their fading or non-fading properties), if they are not of the right quality and chemical composition that slowly yet surely cause disintegration of the cement, with the result that the tiles would begin to wear out. Once the disintegration or rot has set in, nothing can retard the process of deterioration. This danger has been greatly increased of late, because certain chemical manufacturers furnish bye-products which are of very little value in themselves, and many of them may be classed as worthless, but they are by some treatment converted into so-called cement colours, and fetch a market value far in excess of the original material.

Colours must be permanent, fast to the action of light, alkali and weather. They should be chemically inert, and must not have any adverse chemical action on cement nor must they contain adulterants likely to cause such actions.

HISTORY OF INDUSTRY.

Having dealt with the technical side of the subject perhaps you will permit me to give you a brief history of the cement and marble mosaic tiles industry in India.

Three decades ago the manufacture of cement tiles was very little known in this country. It was first introduced on a small scale in South India by German missionaries. At a later stage different factories were started in other parts of the country, of which two were set up in Bombay. These factories manufactured tiles for many years, but the products did not come up to a high standard of quality. They consequently failed to prevent the imports of foreign tiles, and lakhs of rupees continued to be drained from the country every year. In 1904 the founders of Bharat Tiles Co., started on a small scale a Tiles Factory in Karachi. From the very outset they firmly resolved that whatever sacrifices might be involved, they should make the manufacture of cement flooring tiles a pronounced success, and save millions of rupees to the country.

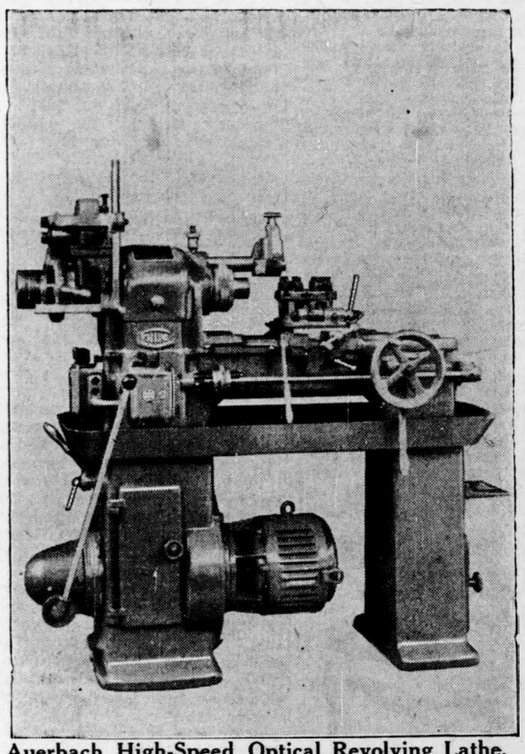
FACTORY IN BOMBAY.

As a further step towards reducing the imports of foreign tiles into the country, the Company started a factory in Bombay, because of all cities in India, Bombay was the greatest importer of foreign flooring tiles, and certain merchants held monopolies of foreign tiles.

Within two years of their starting, however, the Bharat Tiles Company honestly felt that despite all their strenuous efforts to produce a good article, the tiles then manufactured by them would not last for more than 25 years, and would need replacement. They realised that any such imperfection in the durability of their tiles would only confirm and justify the apprehension of the public that everything of Indian manufacture was bad. They, therefore, decided to close the factory for some time during which two of their representatives were sent out to Europe and America to study the different methods and processes of manufacture, it being the ambition of the firm to manufacture tiles which might last the lifetime of a solidly erected building, and also equal in beauty and finish the best tiles. They knew that only thus could the imports of foreign flooring tiles be permanently stopped.

After visiting different factories in various European countries, the Bharat Tiles Company adopted what was best suited to Indian conditions after making the most searching experiments and research.

The Bombay Factory was started again. The quality of the Bharat Tiles was brought up to such a high standard, that gradually the imports of foreign flooring tiles dropped to a low level. To-day these imports are almost insignificant. The founders of the Bharat Tiles Company have still adhered to their policy of remaining up-to-date in the manufacture of tiles and to ensure that specific purpose they depute their representatives every few years to different countries of the world to visit the different factories."



Auerbach High-Speed Optical Revolving Lathe. ZL 42.

A New High-Speed Lathe

This machine, Auerbach High-Speed Optical Revolving Lathe ZL 42 is mainly devoted to the manufacture from tube and bar materials of rotation parts requiring great precision. They are used in the optical branch and in fine mechanics. All metals except iron, artificial materials such as Gallith, Vulcanised Fibre, Vulcanite, etc., can be turned and shaped on this machine very rapidly.

The sketch on left shows the machine fitted with thread-chasing device and double thread-holder. It is equipped with a direct electric drive by means of a treble pole-reversing alternating current flange motor with roller switch for changing the number of revolutions and the rotation direction. The main features of the machine are as follows:—Great latitude as far as the number of revolutions is concerned, numerous geometrically graduated speeds, mechanical change of speed through a reducing-gear with plate couplings noiseless run through cog-wheels of hard texture, plain bearings with ring lubrication for a high number of revolutions up to 2,200 per minute, and fixed tension-tongs for the material, Index system.

The drive is operated by an extra motor over a reducing-gear with a support of 1:5.6, as also a two-fold grooved pulley. Through the three speeds of the motor connected with the grooved pulley, the headstock can turn at 6 high speeds, and 6 further lower speeds can be obtained by intermediate connection of the reducing-gear for the purposes of thread-cutting, chasing, grinding, etc. The rotation spindle, which is made of high-quality special steel, is hardened at both places where the bearings are, polished, and cleansed, and runs in adjustable copper bearings. By means of the double-thread steel holder two threads of different pitch can be chased at one stretch. A device is under consideration for the turning of cones and sections, which would make it possible to turn inner and outer cones up to 45 degrees.

"INDIAN MANUFACTURER"

Useful Industrial Journal

This journal which is the official quarterly of the All-India Organization of Industrial Employers is a useful addition to industrial journals in India. The current issue contains many articles and features which would interest industrialists and traders. Sir T. Vijayaraghvachariya writes on "Indian Sugar Industry: What Protection Has Done To It." Among the regular features are "New Industrial Enterprises In India" and "Provincial Notes" both giving useful industrial news.

Sandalwood

A Plant Of Many Industrial Uses

By B. M. B.

One of the English writers who made a deep study of the cocoanut aptly called it the "Consols of the East." I would call the sandalwood a "legacy" we can leave for the benefit of our posterity. Unfortunately, the over-zealous administration wrongly applied the provisions of Section 214, W91(1) 93 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code and Section 75 of the Indian Forest Act and the attempts of landholders desirous of cultivating sandalwood were severely discouraged. Until 1920 the five reserved species of trees mentioned in the Land Revenue Code used to be regarded as State property wherever found growing, when Justices Shah and Hayward of the Bombay High Court gave a definite ruling, that only such of the reserved trees as were found growing at the time of the first Revenue Settlement and duly recorded in the village registers as Government property belonged to Government and even the second growths from the roots of the firstly registered trees would not be claimed by Government. Until this ruling was given by the High Court many of the landholders had lost the benefit of the reserved trees, that came into being on their occupied lands later than the first Revenue Settlement.

To commemorate the decision of the Bombay High Court I had the good fortune to sow a few seeds of the white sandalwood (shree gandha) in my green hedge, during the monsoon of 1920, in the Honavar municipal town. The cover crop of the green hedge helped germination of the seed and the seedlings came up well and the beautiful growth of the young trees, now fifteen years old, encouraged me to send this small nute to the "Bombay Chronicle" for publication to benefit my brother landholders in Kanara, Dharwar and the Belgaum districts who may have missed reading the High Court ruling.

HOW IT IS GROWN.

The sandalwood tree refuses to grow on bare land. Something like a green hedge or small green clumps help germination of the

(Continued on page 11, col. 1.)

Mineral Wealth Of China

Director Of Foreign Trade Bureau Gives Interesting Statistics

NANKING, (By Mail).

Hunan leads in the production of antimony in the world and produces the greatest amount of aluminium, zinc and manganese in China. This has been revealed by the Foreign Trade Bureau, which has been investigating the industrial conditions in various provinces under instructions of the Ministry of Industries for the purpose of developing China's industries.

Interviewed, Mr. Ho Pinghsien, Director of the Foreign Trade Bureau, stated that Hunan, situated in the central part of China, is rich in both mineral and agricultural products. Antimony, which is a special mineral product of China, is most abundant in Hunan. Even as early as 1908, Hunan produced half of the total amount of antimony of the world. Since then there has been a steady increase of the production of this mineral in the province annually. During recent years, Hunan's annual output of antimony has been approximately 80 per cent. of that of the whole world.

The antimony-producing centers of Hunan, according to Mr. Ho, are at Hsikwangshan, east of Hsinhua District, and at Pengchi, in Yiuang District. During the Great War, when the price of antimony was soaring high on account of a great demand for it, the monthly output of the metal at Hsikwangshan alone, Mr. He said, reached a total of over 1,300 tons. Enormous profits were reaped by the mining concerns.

VARIED PRODUCE

Aside from antimony, large quantities of aluminium, zinc and manganese are also exploited in Hunan. In fact this province stands first in the production of these metals, Mr. Ho asserted.

By virtue of its favourable climate, fertility of soil and improved irrigation and conservancy work Hunan takes also an important place in agriculture. Among its leading agricultural produce are rice, cotton, bamboo, wood, hemp, black tea and other cereals. These occupy an important place among agricultural products in the inland market.

The abundance of raw materials, coupled with the energetic, enterprising spirit, and hard-working nature of the Hunanese, has resulted in the remarkable development of industries. 'Tung' oil, linen, fire-crackers, embroideries, tea, paper, umbrellas, porcelain and dye are among the most notable industrial output of the province.

Hunan's 'tung' oil, Mr. Ho continued, is world renowned. It is one of the most important exports of China. In 1912 (the 1st Year of the Chinese Republic) it occupied about 17 per cent. of the total export of China, but up till 1929 (the 18th Year of the Chinese Republic) it had reached as much as 45 per cent.

"Tung" oil in Hunan, Dr. Ho further said, is abundantly produced in the valleys of the Li, Yuan and Hsiang Rivers. There are two kinds: red "tung" oil and white "tung" oil. The former is mostly distributed and sold in Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces, while the latter is usually for export.

IN ANOTHER PROVINCE

Vast mineral resources are

Continued in Col. 4).

(Continued From Col. 6).

found in Shensi and Kansu provinces, which should be exploited immediately, but in order to develop the natural potentialities of these regions, communication facilities, especially the completion of the Lung-Hai Railway, deserve foremost consideration.

That is the view of Mr. Chang Pei-yen, former Commissioner of Reconstruction of the Honan Provincial Government, who has recently completed an inspection tour in Shensi and Kansu under instructions of the National Economic Council.

Cotton fields in Shensi revealed the investigator, total more than 3,000,000 acres with an average output of 34 catties per acre. Calculating at a value of dollars 35 per picul, Shensi may receive about dollars 30,000,000 from its cotton output this year. Land prices there have been increased from dollars 10 to dollars 20 per acre. Compared with that of three years ago, the land prices were ranging from only 50 cents to dollars 5 per acre. However, because of the laziness of the natives huge areas are still left uncultivated, and besides, much land has been taken up by poppy-plantation, it was learned from the National Economic Council official.

HUGE PROJECT.

Mr. Chang intimated that the work of the Lo-Wei Canal costing about dollars 1,450,600, will also be completed next April, 1936. It will irrigate an area of 500 acres. A force of 1,600 men is now at work on the irrigation project with a daily wage of from 40 to 50 cents. Most of them come from the neighbouring provinces on Honan and Hopei, the Shensi natives being too lazy to work. The irrigated land will enable a farmer, single-handed, to operate from 50 to 60 acres of wheat field, or 20 acres of cotton plantation, at a price of from dollars 4 to 5 per acre.

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FROST & FOG MAR LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Leicester's Marvellous Escapes

BRIGHTON'S SPIRITED PLAY KEEPS READING CONTINUALLY ON DEFENSIVE

LONDON, Dec. 7.

Conditions were very difficult today for football. There was frost and fog throughout the country and many grounds were enveloped. Aston Villa's 30,000 sterling worth new players failed to prevent Manchester's nap hand. 35,000 saw Tilson head in City's first goal in the twentieth minute. Tilson and Toseland enabled City a lead of three to nil at interval. Immediately after resumption, Brooke increasesd the lead whereafter, Villa improved, Massie Griffiths and Cummings being the outstanding. Toseland netted City's fifth goal.

At Sunderland 27,000 were present. Carter put his side ahead with an easy goal scored in the sixth minute but Eastham equalised soon. Gurney netted twice before half-time and completed a hat-trick after the recess. Bolton replied through Westwood but Gurney (twice) and Gallacher completed Sunderland's tally.

Before a crowd of 20,000 Jones twice took advantage of Huddersfield's defensive errors and White and Butt (Huddersfield) scored for the respective sides before the interval. Guest placed his side further ahead at the twentieth minute in the second half. Huddersfield were nippy and had plenty of play but finished poorly.

BRENTFORD TROUNCED

Grimsby overran Brentford's emergency defence on a frost-bound ground and obtained three goals before the interval through Baldry and Glover (from penalty) and Craven. Conditions were very difficult but Glover and Craven increased the lead. Fletcher (Brentford's left winger) scored with a cross-drive and Glover was responsible for Grimsby's sixth goal scored five minutes before the finish.

A CLEVER COMBINATION.

Ten thousand were thrilled by the clever combination by Notts Forest. Both teams missed early chances, there being no score at half-time. Dent hooked in from the centre in the tenth minute, whereafter Spurs were temporarily penned in their own half. Masters and Peacock increased. Edrick (M.C.C. cricketier) Tottenham's left-winger scored the only goal for his side, while Dent scored for Notts Forest. The last three goals were scored in five minutes.

Charlton's centre-wing-centre policy was rewarded by Allen scoring the only goal in the first half. Milne (Swansea) struck the goal-post from penalty, after which Firth netted an equaliser. A minute later, Robinson scored the winner for Charlton.

Hull's direct methods of play upset Leicester. Cameron netted in the eighth minute, O'Callaghan however equalised. Cassidy replied for Hull. Leicester had marvellous escapes before the change-over when Hull led two to one.

Maddison saved O'Callaghan's penalty kick in the opening minutes. Leicester, having rallied, Carroll brought his team to level.

Brighton's spirited play kept Reading continually on the defensive. Richards opened the score for Brighton in the tenth minute, Liddle equalised but Farrell put Brighton ahead before the interval after which, Reading improved, Carter equalising.

Brighton regained their superiority by fast and clever attacks, Wilson and Richards scoring.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The following are the League Football results:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal vs. Middlesbrough (postponed due to fog).
Birmingham 4, Huddersfield 1.
Blackburn 3, Sheffield Wednesday 2.
Chelsea 1, Portsmouth 2 (abandoned after 77 minutes of play due to fog).
Grimsby 6, Brentford 1.
Leeds 1, Derby 0.
Liverpool 2, Preston 1.
Manchester City 5, Aston Villa 0.
Stoke 4, Wolverhampton 1.
Sunderland 7, Bolton 2.
West Bromwich 6, Everton 1.

SECOND DIVISION

Blackpool 4, Manchester United 1.
Bradford 3, Barnsley 0.
Bury 0, Fulham 0.
Doncaster 2, Port Vale 0.
Leicester City 2, Hull 2.
Norwich 1, Newcastle 0.
Nottingham Forest 4, Tottenham 1.
Sheffield United 0, Plymouth 0.
Southampton 0, Bradford City 0
Swansea 1, Charlton 2.
Westham vs. Burnley (postponed).

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Aldershot 6, Bristol Rovers 1.
Brighton 4, Reading 2.
Bristol City 1, Bournemouth 0.
Coventry 3, Southend 0.
Exeter 1, Crystal Palace 0.
Millwall 0, Luton 0.
Newport 5, Northampton 1.
Queens Park Rangers 5, Cardiff 1.
Swindon 2, Clapton Orient 2.
Torquay 0, Notts County 1.
Watford 1, Gillingham 2.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Carlisle vs. Barrow unplayed
Darlington 1, Chester 1.
Gateshead 4, Lincoln 0.
Halifax 1, Southport 2.
Hartlepools 4, New Brighton 1.
Mansfield 0, Chesterfield 1.
Oldham 3, Accrington 0.
Rotherham 1, Stockport 1.
Tranmere 5, Rochdale 2.
Walsall 6, York 0.
Wrexham 0, Crewe 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division).

Albion 4, Hamilton 0.
Arbroath 3, Hibernians 2.
Clyde 0, Aberdeen 3.
Dundee 1, Airdrieonians 0.
Hearts 4, Queens Park 1.
Kilmarnock 4, Queen of South 2.
Motherwell 4, Ayr 1.
Partick 2, Dumfermline 0.
St. Johnstone 1, Rangers 2.
Third Lanark 1, Celtic 3.

Barrow Beat Bramley

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union rules today:—

Acton and Willesden 3, Bradford 5.
Barrow 24, Bramley 5.
Dewsbury 11, Halifax 11.
Feather Stone 21, Streatham 11.
Huddersfield 0, Hull 18.
Hull Kingston Rovers vs. Castleford (postponed due fog).
Leeds 27, Bartley 3.
Leigh 0, St. Helens Recreations 18.
Liverpool 37, Wakefield Trinity 7.
Rochdale 9, Swinton 3.
Salford 17, Warrington 10.
St. Helens 12, Oldham 4
Widnes 21, Hunslet 6.
Wigan 10, Broughton 9.
York 2, Keighley 3.

England Beat Possibles

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under Rugby Union rules:—

England 21, Possibles 6 (at Moseley, Birmingham).
Bath 3, London Scottish 13.
Bedford 12, Rosslynpark 0.
Bristol 5, Newport 4.
Devonport Services 12, Aldershot Services 0
Harlequins 11, Leicester 5.
Richmond 14, Guys Hospital 11.
United Services 8, London Welsh 0.
Glasgow 29, Edinburgh 0.
Aberavon 3, Swansea 11.
Abertillery 3, Pontypool 3.
Coventry 11, Cardiff 3.
Halifax 14, Manchester 11.
Neath 0, Crosskeys 5.—Reuter's Special.

N.I.P.

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Bombay Agents:— CHIMANLAL VADILAL & CO., Princess St., Bombay.

109.

AKOLA WINS THE TROPHY

C. P. And Berar Playfair's Hockey Tournament Result

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAUGOR (By Mail.)

The final of All C. P. and Berar Hockey Tournament which was attracting great public attention, was won by the Akola District Police (winners of Western Range) who beat Hoshangabad Police (winners of the Eastern Range) by 3 to 2 goals.

The game opened with a determined attack from both the sides and towards the close of first half. Shanker Swami of Akola shot a clear first goal.

The second half began with better and clever passing from the Hoshangabad side, who soon after equalised through their best player Mr. Wright, the D. S. P. of H. B D. The game became more brisk and most exciting towards the close when H. B. D.'s raids being more frequent were checked by the Akola defence. Just before the final whistle, Akola scored 2 more goals through Naidu, thus creditably winning the big silver shield, from the Easterners for the first time, ever since its introduction.

OXFORD & CAMBRIDGE CRICKET

Financial Assistance By Counties

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Oxford and Cambridge cricket is to have financial assistance from county cricket.

At both Varsities the financial position has caused concern for long enough.

Now, I hear, the counties, when they met, were able to consider balance sheets from both Oxford and Cambridge. They could see at once how matters stood.

The counties, I am informed, decided to allocate to both Oxford and Cambridge, in future, a one-half share of the amount given to each first-class county as its portion of the profits from Test tours.

FOR EXAMPLE—

When the Australians last toured this country every first-class county got about £1,500 from the profits.

From the South African tour they each got £554.

These figures may be used as examples for calculating the half-shares which now go to Oxford and Cambridge.

I think everyone will warmly applaud the action of the counties.

I hope the action is deemed sufficiently helpful.

NO REAL RESOURCES

There is, of course, no need to stress what Oxford and Cambridge do for cricket—and the counties.

Varsity men skipper the famous county clubs; they play their part in the teams everywhere.

It is unthinkable, really, that either Oxford or Cambridge should need anything in a cricket sense.

At Oxford the financial outlook always is bad. No gates can be taken.

At Cambridge gates are very, very tiny. They always have been since the magnetism of "Duleep" was withdrawn.

Membership fees at both Varsities, rightly, are small.

JUST A HINT

It seems to me that M.C.C. might also extend a helping hand to Oxford and Cambridge.

They take, I think, the whole of the gate from the 'Varsity match.

I cannot remember anyone saying that the M.C.C. was short of money. It may occur to cricket's rulers to extend a helping hand that has money in it.

The Rugby Union, I think, do not take the whole of the gate from the 'Varsity match. In fact, I believe they leave a good proportion of it with the 'Varsities.

This seems to offer a great example.

GENERAL MOTORS VOLLEY BALL CUP FINALS

Mustan Shah Wins Against Neighbourhood House

Teh Physical Directer Nagpada Neighbourhood House writes:—

The Finals of the General Motors Cup Volley Ball Tournament was played on the Nagpada Neighbourhood Playground on Saturday evening in the presence of a large number of spectators between the Nagpada Neighbourhood House and the Mustan Shah Playground.

The first game which was very exciting and interesting indeed from start to finish, was won after hard see-saw battle by the Mustan at a close score, 17—15. Coming back strong in the second game the Nagpada Neighbourhood House struggled hard and worked like a well-oiled machine and won the game handily at 15—11. The score at this stage stood at One Game All and at one time it seemed that the odds were in favour of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, but the hopes of the Nagpada boys were shattered when there was a sudden break down in the morale of the N. N. House Team which gave the Mustan an easy lead by 6 points as against 1. The Mustan smashing through to win the last game, won the championship from the sticky and hard playing Nagpada boys. Nervous and divided in the last game, the N. N. House Team lost the last game at 4—15 and consequently the match by 1 game to 2. The Mustan were holders of the cup last year.

After the finish of the match the cup was given away by Mrs. Carlsson of the General Motors India Ltd. to the winners

30 STRIPES FOR ACCUSED

For Criminal Assault On Minor Girl

DIBRUGARH, Dec. 7.

Accepting the jury's unanimous verdict of 'guilty,' Mr. K. C. Chanda, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, Assam Valley, convicted one Bhola Mia and sentenced him to 4 years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 376 I.P.C. In addition to the above sentence the learned Judge also sentenced the accused to receive 30 stripes.

The prosecution story was that the accused criminally assaulted Masst. Dukhni Goalni of Sukanpukhuri. Tinsukia, aged only 14 years.—United Press.

Burhanpur Mill Workers On Strike

(From A Correspondent)

BURHANPUR (C. P.), Dec. 7.

As the result of the 10 per cent cut in their wages, the employees of the Tapti Mill, Burhanpur (C. P.) have gone on strike on the 2nd instant.

The strike is continuing still, and is complete with about 1,500 men having gone out. The women workers are picketing at the millgate. The police are on the scene and watching.

The strikers are peaceful and the millowners, too, are watching the situation.

Stolen From Post Office

MADRAS, Dec. 7.

A Ramnad message says that 19 registered articles of considerable value sent from Rangoon and Federated Malay States to different Nattukottai Chettiars at Devakotah besides stamps and cash to the extent of Rs. 30 kept in a wooden box is reported to have been stolen from Devakotah post office on Tuesday night.

The authorities are investigating.—A.P.

Gold And Silver Coins Discovered

KABUL, Dec. 7.

A hoard of gold and silver coins with Arabic inscriptions has been discovered in a mount near Obah, Kadahar Province.—A. P.

An excise party raided a house in Jahma, in Lahore, and arrested one Sewa Singh on a charge of distillation of illicit liquor. Sixteen seers of 'lahan' were recovered. All the articles used for distillation purposes were seized by the police.

A Kabul message states: Work has commenced on the Herat Power House.—A. P.

Dohad, December 5.—A public meeting of the workers of B. B. and C. I. Railway was held under the auspices of Labour Union, Dohad, wherein a resolution to change the venue of 15th annual meeting of the Labour Union of B. B. and C. I. Railway from Ajmere to Dohad was passed.

ALLEGED CASTE HINDU TYRANNY

Nasik Harijans' Crops Destroyed By Cattle Let Loose

NASIK (By Mail).

Nearly a thousand cattle let loose by caste Hindus in the fields of Harijans—in nearly a hundred acres of inam land,—and the razing of entire standing crop of 'Bajri,' 'Til' and other cereal are reported to be the new form of caste Hindu tyranny and revenge against, the Harijans of the village of Nandpur-Shingotha in Sinnar Taluka.

Suspecting the 'Mahar' women of the village to be systematically stealing grass from the field of the caste Hindus, the Hindu 'panch' or elders summoned one day, some time back, some of the 'mahar' women returning with loads of grass. The women denied that they cut grass from the caste Hindus' fields but the elders refused to believe them and forcibly took possession of the grass and passed orders against them. Some of the village people objected to his form of justice and told the panch that if they thought that the grass was stolen the caste Hindus were welcome to lodge a complaint with the police. Fearing that the aggrieved 'mahars' might themselves go to the police, the caste Hindus then planned a scheme of revenge. They collected all the caste Hindu cattle and drove the whole herd into the inam lands of the 'mahars' and saw that the crops were destroyed.

Afraid of further caste tyranny, the 'mahars' kept quiet but one of them subsequently informed this to a Christian missionary at Sangamnar, who it is reported, informed the Nasik authorities who are now investigating the matter.—A. P.

WHY ABJURE HINDUISM?

Progressive Move To Bring About Rapprochement

NASIK, Dec. 6.

The progressive Hindus of Nasik met again in conference when Shri Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtakoti presided.

The conference considered the report of the interview their deputationists had with Dr. Ambedker on the subject of the Harijans' Yeola decision to abjure the Hindu religion.

The conference after a lengthy discussion appointed a committee with Mr. R. G. Pradhan as Chairman and referred the report to it. The committee has also been instructed to put into immediate effect the resolution of the conference.

The committee is shortly appealing for funds to start an intensive campaign of amelioration of the conditions of the Harijans throughout the district and hopes to bring about a rapprochement between Harijans and caste Hindus in villages where the relations between the two have recently been strained, particularly on the dispute of taking Harijans' bullocks in procession.

In their altruistic efforts the progressive Hindus are being assisted by the local Harijan Sevak Sangh. The latter organisation in their general board meeting appointed an executive committee, also with Mr. R. G. Pradhan as Chairman, to co-ordinate their efforts in achieving their common object and avoid overlapping of work.—A. P.

Sanatandharm Conference & Ambedkar

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 7.

The All-India Sanatandharm Conference is proposed to be held at Allahabad during Kumbh Mela which begins in January next.

It may consider the situation created by Dr. Ambedkar's attitude.

Pandit Malaviya and the Maharaja of Darbhanga are expected to be present.

Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya is continuing his stay at Lahore in connection with the reorganisation of the Nationalist Party.—A. P.

(Continued from column 7)

rious aerial bases.

CHALLENGE TO EGYPT?

In one word, England has felt the danger that threatens her Empire—danger that has been principally caused by Italian pretensions—and she will never rest quiet until she has made of Alexandria a link in the chain of fortifications for the defence and security of the British Empire.

This is the policy of Great Britain. How Egypt will reply to it depends upon her political leaders."

Alexandria, Permanent Naval Base?

Egypt Scents Danger In British Policy

CAIRO (By Mail)

With reference to the recent Egyptian anxiety regarding the future position of Alexandria, the following article published in the "Al Mussawar," Cairo, may be found to be of some interest:—

"England has never claimed Egypt to be one of its colonies. It is she herself who recognized our independence before the eyes of the entire world as a sequel to the Nahas-Henderson Convention, whereby the two parties engaged themselves to be of mutual assistance in case of an eventual aggression.

Nevertheless, we have noticed that for some time past, the British military preparations have already proceeded with the object of making Alexandria as a naval base for the British fleet in the Mediterranean.

The declaration of the British Minister of Commerce that Alexandria and not Malta should from now on be considered as the military base, is significant.

It is strange to find England realising the necessity of Alexandria to-day although in 1929, at the time of Henderson's propositions, Malta was as much open to naval or aerial attacks as it is to-day.

At that time, England never reserved any right either of occupying Alexandria by its troops or of using it as a naval base.

Considering the attitude of the Egyptian Government, England has, however, found that she could exploit the present favourable circumstances and turn entire Egypt into a military stronghold for the British Empire in order to control communications through the Red Sea.

ALEXANDRIA AS NAVAL BASE.

According to the military authorities a naval base should be a fortified area, located near the field of action for the purpose of revictualling the fleet in food as well as ammunitions. Alexandria fulfils both these conditions. It is besides considered as the best centre for victualling the Mediterranean as well as the Red Sea, the two areas that would probably become the principle scenes of the next war.

During the last conflagration, Alexandria was much less important than Malta, Europe being the only scene of battle at that time, England and her allies had not even one fleet in the Mediterranean on which they counted. Italy was on the side of the Allies, and there was no menace against Malta as a naval base.

Now that Italy has become Great Britain's rival and disputes for predominance in the Mediterranean, England can no more depend on the strategic value of Malta. Hence her preparations to make an important centre of Alexandria.

IN EGYPTIAN WATERS.

Already 100 units of the English fleet are floating in the Egyptian waters, backed by more than 30,000 men.....

The English as also the local authorities are co-ordinating their efforts in order to facilitate the transport and victualling of English soldiers. Reparations for the fortification of the town have already terminated.

The Council of Egyptian ministers has sanctioned £150,000 for the fortification work at the port of Koum, which is most important, situated as it is, in the heart of the town.

The authorities have in addition thought of enlarging of the port of Alexandria. It remains to be seen whether the Government will put all these works into execution and sanction the necessary credits of £2,500,000.

Among the preparations which make the position of Alexandria strong one must notice the building of communications by the authorities between the town and the fortifications of Marsah, Matrouh, Sidi-Brani, Selloum, etc. Besides, a telegraphic centre meant only for military purposes has already been installed at Mahmoudia.

The hotel Saint-Stephano has been turned into a military hospital, while it is said that the palace of Oum El Houssin will be used as the residence of the High military authorities.

On the other hand, more than one thousand aeroplanes have been parked at Dekhila, while other aerial units have been already distributed among the va-

(Continued in column 5)

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Shud 14, 1992.
Muslim: Ramjan 11, 1354.
Parsi: Tir 3, 1305.
Hightide: 10-52;
Lowtide: 5-26; 17-08.
Sunrise: 7h. 0m.
Sunset: 6h. 1m.

Hammond Committee Engineers, Public Proceedings.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

St. Teresa's High School will present "Naughty Sybil," a musical play, at Royal Opera House, 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, December 10.

I.M.M.T.S. Dufferin, Distribution of prizes by H. E. the Governor, 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, December 11.

Sir J. J. School of Art, annual exhibition of students' work and distribution of prizes, H.E. the Governor presiding, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, December 12.

Special Tariff Board Public Inquiry, (Development Department Building, 3rd floor), 11 a.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

SEVA ASHRAM, BROACH

In the month of November 714 patients were treated for various dental diseases at the Seva Ashram Free Dental Institute.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporevala will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "What is Real Religion."

ADULT EDUCATION

Professor D. B. Naik will meet his students in an Advanced Course in Electricity to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College. Mr. D. H. Marathe will meet his students in Radio Communication to-day Monday at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College!

PARSI VEGETARIAN AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

A series of lectures by Mr. Dinshah Shapurji Masani, upon the subject of "ravan" (soul) according to the Zoroastrian religion in its native teachings called "Kshnoom" in the Parsi Vegetarian Society Hall, at Parsi Bazaar Graham Building, to-day (Monday) and every Monday hereafter, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) through "Kshnoom" Classes.

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 P. M.

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"Dr. Socrates"
A Warner Bros. Picture with
ANN DVORAK • BARTON MacLANE

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Two For To-night." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Anna Karenina." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Dr. Socrates." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kid Millions." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"The Crown." Daily at 5-30 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Hind Kesri." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Anarkali." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA.—"Devdas." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Becky Sharp." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR — "Heart's Desire." Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"Dressed To Thrill." Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon Selection of Indian Music—Gujerati sons. 1 p.m. Available Market Rates. The B.B.C. Military Band. 2 p.m. Close Down.

4 p.m. The Bombay Radio Exhibition. At the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, Bombay. Lionel Filden, Esq. Controller of Broadcasting in India will open the Exhibition. A Light Orchestra Programme by the London Palladium Orchestra. The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. An All Star Variety Show. The Band of H.M.'s Welsh Guards. 6-30 p.m. Women and Social Service by Mrs. Gargidevi Sharma. 6-45 p.m. Blind Boys. A Variety Programme. 8-15 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana (in Hindi) by Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale. 8-45 p.m. News Bulletin and Commercial News. 9-30 p.m. "India and the World." A Weekly Commentary. 9-45 p.m. Musical Interlude. 10 p.m. Ken Mac and his Band. 11 p.m. Close Down.

Indian Industries Fair

The Managing Director writes:—Plans of the first Indian Industries Fair which is going to be held at the time of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Congress at the Gowalia Tank Maidan during the Christmas are now ready.

Would-be stall holders are required immediately to put themselves in touch with G. S. Ranade, the Managing Director, the Indian Industries Fair Ltd., Temple of Industry, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

"JAYA LAXMI" LAUNCHED

Indian Co-op. Navigation Co.'s New Motor Vessel

The inauguration ceremony of the New Diesel Motor vessel (the first of its kind to be installed) of the Indian Cooperative Navigation and Trading Company Limited was performed by Raja Dhanarajgir Narsingirji Bahadur on Sunday morning at the Ferry Wharf, Aexandra Dock.

The vessel was christened Jayalakshmi and a statue of the Goddess of the same name was unveiled by the distinguished guest.

Mr. G. K. Gadgil traced the history of the Company from its inception and announced that two more new ships of the Company would be put in service in February and March next between Goa and Bombay.

"Jayalakshimi" the 65-ton vessel is to ply between Bombay and Dharmatar and will be worked on crude-oil at a speed of 12 knots. It has an accommodation for 600 passengers.

Among the visitors were Dr. Moonje and Messrs. B. V. Jadhavrao, ex-education minister and Mr. R. B. Sharma from Poona. Mr. Wamanrao Naik one of the Directors, said that the proceeds of the Company would go for ship-building industry and appealed to all patriotic Indians to patronise the Company.

The function ended with refreshment.

Medals To Cricketers

The management of Wadia Movietone and Super Talkies will give a special matinee show of "Hind-Kisari" at the Super Cinema at 5-15 p.m. to-day when both the Australian Eleven and the Indian Eleven will attend and gold medals will be presented to the best bowlers and batsmen or either side Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor, will present the medals.

Congress Jubilee In Bombay

PERSONNEL OF CELEBRATION, FINANCE AND SPORTS COMMITTEES

The Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. have issued the following:—

At the representative conference held at the Congress House on 4th instant it was resolved that the names of the Congress Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee should be announced at a later date as the conference had to be called at short notice.

In pursuance of that resolution it is now being announced that the following ladies and gentlemen will be members of the Committee.

This is not a complete list and more names will be announced hereafter.

CONGRESS GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATION COMMITTEE

Sir C. V. Mehta, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, Raja Bahadur Narayanlal Bansilal, Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sjts. Mathuradas Vissanji, Manu Subedar, D. G. Dalvi, D. N. Bahadurji, Prof. K. T. Shah, Sjts. K. Natrajan, Jamnadas M. Mehta, B. G. Kher, M. C. Chagla, N. H. Pandia, Motichand G. Kapadia, F. J. Jinwala, K. P. Khadilkar, Meghji Mathuradas, Socnoerdas Morarji, Mathuradas Kanji Matani, Ratilal Mulji Gandhi, Jamnadas Baxi, Ratilal Thakkar, Shivji Dewji, Shoorji Vallabhdas, Shiraj A. Vasi, Vaikunth L. Mehta, Rajabally V. Patel, G. V. Deshmukh, A. B. Bacha, M. B. Velkar, A. P. Kothare, N. D. Savarker, Jethalal Vora, M. S. Gour, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Goshiben M. S. Captain, Hansa Mehta, Jaishri Raiji, Lilavati Munshi, Maniben Kara, Babiben Mulji Dayal, Lilavati Banker, Bachuben D. Thakkar, Hathisingh, Sjts. B. F. Bharucha, Velji Lakhamsi, A. B. Godrej, B. N. Motiwala, L. R. Tairsee, Mathradas Tricumjee, Raghavji Purshottam, Manilal Rewashanker Jagjiwan, Moulvi Mahomadali Kasuri, Sjts. Ramdev Poddar, Laxmandas Daga, Govindram Seksaria, Piramal Bagadia, Begraj Gupta, Pohoomal Bros., Chhaganlal Multani, Manilal Mohanlal Zaveri, M. L. Dahanukar, Jagjiwan Ujamshi, Jaisukhlal K. Mehta, K. S. Ramchandra Iyer, R. R. Bakhale, Ramdas Kilachand Devchand, Vallabhdas Tejpal, Jamnadas Dosse, Jivatlal Chandrabhen Kothare, Amritlal D. Sheth, E. R. Hirjibehedin, B. G. Horniman, P. Baloo, B. J. Deorukhkar. Manilal Mohanlal Jhaveri, Parmanand K. Kapadia, Bhagwanji Arjun Khimji, Sorabji Kapadia, Narayan Balwant Deshpande, Ratansey Champsey, Nagardas Chhaganlal, Velji Khimji, Khimji Madon Bhujpuria, Shivlal N. Maniar, Sakalchand G. Shah, Maganlal Prabhudas, Jethalal Bhimji, Srinivas. Natwarlal Khambhati, Vithaldas Girdharlal, Nanabhai Bole, Chandulal Shah, Purshottam Vrijlal. Harjiwan Shamji, Surajmal Punamchand, Narandas Kesardas, Pherozeshah R. Tata, Dhirajlal C. Modi, Hiralal A. Dave, Bhagwandas Maneklal Gandhi, C. Govind Iyengar, Kaianji Kanji, Tansukh Raiji, Khedgikar, V. H. Karaik. Dr. Shetty, Sjts. Wamanrao Kulkarni, Jehangir B. Patel, Prof. D. R. Ghorpure, Dr. J. N. Choksey, Sjts. M. H. Vakil, S. K. Pupala, Usman Sobani, Abid Ali Jafferbhai, Mulraj Karsondas, K. B. Sanzgiri, R. S. Padbidri, Umashankar Dixt, S. L. Silam, Abdul Rehman Mitha, Nanik Motwani, Ambaram Talakchand, K. A. Subramaniam, Joachim Alwa, J. C. Maitra, Gulab Shroff, M. N. Talpade, Jinabhai P. Joshi, S. V. Sovani, Pundit Rajaram Trivedi, Sjts. P. H. Khadilkar. B. V. Tambe, R. N. Bapasola, V. A. Desai M. A. JAMES December 8. Nimbalkar, D. D. Wadia, Maneklal Vakharia, Dr. S. K. Valdya, Sjts. Tricumdas Dwarkadas, Solicitor, Mohanlal M. Desai, Advocate, Balubhai T. Desai and Jamnadas Amarchand Gandhi.

The Members of the B. P. C. C. will be ex-Officio members of this Committee.

FINANCE SUB-COMMITTEE

The Finance Sub-Committee is composed of the following members:—

Sjts. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Manu Subedar, Mathuradas Vissanji, Velji Lakhamsey Napoo, Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, Smt. Perinben D. Captain, Hansa Mehta, Sofia Somji, Drs. Rajabally V. Patel, G. V. Deshmukh, Sjts. Ramdev Poddar, Govindram Seksaria, Lachmandas Daga, Kanaiyalal M. Munshi, Nagindas T. Master, Piramal Bagadia, Ratilal M. Gandhi, Ratilal Thakkar, Maganlal V. Pakvasa, Mathuradas Kanji Mattani, Jamnadas Baxi, M. L. Dahanukar, K. S. Ramchandra Iyer, B. N. Motiwala, Manilal Mohanlal Javeri, Sunderdas Morarji, Jamnadas Amarchand Gandhi, Shivji Devji, Nagardas Chaganlal, Ratansey Champsey and Shrinivas.

SPORTS SUB-COMMITTEE

The Sports Sub-Committee is composed of the following members:—

Sjts. B. G. Kher, Jinabhai P. Joshi, S. V. Sovani, Dr. M. B. Velkar, Sjts. Ramdas Pratap, P. H. Khadilkar, J. C. Maitra, Nimbalkar, Pundit Rajaram Trivedi, Sjts. Wamanrao Kulkarni, Bhagwandas Maneklal Gandhi, Lalbhai D. Dalal, Kalyanpurkar and B. V. Tambe.

The friends of the Congress willing to serve on the Congress Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee are requested to communicate their names to the B. P. C. C. Office.

COMMITTEES GET BUSY

Sports Sub-committee

The Publicity Officer, Congress Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee, writes:—

The first meeting of the Sports Sub-Committee of the Congress Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee was held at the Congress House on Sunday evening with Dr. M. B. Velkar in the Chair.

The following office-bearers were elected:—

Sjt. B. G. Kher—Chairman.

Sjts. P. H. Khadilkar and Ramdas Pratap—Hon. Secretaries.

A small Budget Sub-Committee was appointed which includes the office-bearers of the Sports Committee.

FINANCE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Finance Sub-Committee also met on Wednesday evening at the Congress House when Mr. Nagindas T. Master presided.

The following office-bearers were elected:—

Sjt. B. J. Desai—Chairman.

The General Secretaries and Treasurer of the B. P. C. C. to be the Hon. Secretaries and Treasurer respectively of the Finance Sub-Committee.

Messrs. Shankerbhai J. Amin and J. C. Setalwad were taken as the additional members of the Finance Committee.

The meeting then adjourned till Tuesday, the 10th instant, 7 p.m. (S. T.).

Ahmedabad City Fathers' Move For Congress Jubilee

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 7.

A resolution signed by several councillors has been submitted to the President of the Ahmedabad Municipality congratulating the Congress on the celebration of the Golden Jubilee after a "useful and inspiring life of 50 years."

The resolution also appreciates the awakening and progress brought about by the Congress in the country and calls upon the Municipal Chief Officer to close the Municipal Offices on December 28 and to hoist the National Flag on the building on that day.—A. P.

SEQUEL TO ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT

Warrants Issued Against Erstwhile Lessees Of Rice Mill

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Dec. 7.

Mr. L. C. Sheth, First Class Sub-Judge at Thana, ordered yesterday warrants for arrest to be issued against Balamiya Shahbuddin Handi and Gulam Meher Shaikh Saheb Bute, of Nizampur in the Bhiwandi taluka, who failed to attend the Court on Friday when they were called upon to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for alleged contempt of Court.

According to an application made by Mr. P. G. Chaubal, Court Receiver, a rice mill was leased out to Balamiya and Gulam Meher for working it on an annual rent till the end of Diwali Holidays this year. The mill had been auctioned by the Court to another purchaser, but in spite of possession being demanded the lessees continued to work the mill. The Court then ordered them to hand over the possession. Inspite of that when they did not give possession, the Sub-Judge issued a notice on December 4 last to Balamiya to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for contempt of the Court order dated 27th November last.

Yesterday again they failed to attend the Court, and therefore the Sub-Judge ordered warrants for their arrests to be issued and granted an injunction restraining them from working the mill.

Mr. P. V. Joshi appeared for the petitioner.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Europeans And Urdu

What should be the common language of India? While other patriots and leaders are trying to solve this question, the Europeans in India seem to have a ready settled it in favour of Urdu. In view of the forthcoming reforms and the possibility of the Europeans coming into contact with Indians more freely than hretofore, they have decided to learn Urdu and teach Urdu in European Schools in India as a compulsory subject. The Indian studen's attending European schools, therefore, will have to learn Urdu apart from French or Latin which they may take for their second language. Munshis have been already appointed in European schools in Bombay and elsewhere to teach pupils Urdu so that when they go out of the school to take their places in the world, they may do so with proficiency and good command over the Urdu language.

Housing The Workless

It is one of the contradictions of modern civilisation that by the side of plenty, one finds poverty and starvation, by the side of vacant houses and chawls, one finds shivering persons vainly seeking shelter from the cold of the Bombay autuma. A good number of the Bombay Development Department chawls have been lying vacant for a number of years. And hundreds of homeless people, able-bodied but unemployed, are unable to pay the small rent even for a roof for protection from the wind and rain. Mr. M. R. Masani has, therefore, given notice of a resolution which comes up to-day (Monday) before the Municipal Corporation, which recommends to the Government of Bombay to provide acccommodation free of rental to 'bona fide' unemployed persons and their dependents in the many Bombay Development Department chawls which have been lying vacant for long periods of time." It is obvious that the construction of these chawls has not fully served the purpose, it was intended to, and, instead, many of them have been lying almost empty for considerable time now. It must be frankly admitted that to take the step as advised by Mr. Masani requires courage and vision on the part of the Government. If the Government are unable to solve the unemployment problem, however sincere their intention, if they are unable to find suitable tenants for these chawls, why should they not keep the latter at the disposal of hundreds of poor persons, who now take refuge under bridges and portions of grand buildings? This facility to the unemployed will, indeed, mark the first step towards lessening the misery partially of the unemployed, though it may not contribute towards direct relief.

A Modest Suggestion

Mr. Masani, also suggests that the Municipality itself should play its part. He has, therefore, given notice of another resolution "that the Improvements Committee be requested to consider and report on the feasibility of providing accommodation free or rental to 'bona fide' unemployed persons and their dependents in vacant rooms in Municipal chawls, provided that a person so accommodated shall be asked to vacate the room allotted to him whenever a tenant willing to pay the usual rent is available for the room." This is a modest resolution and ought not to meet with any opposition from the elected representatives of the people.

RETROSPECTIVE EFFECT OF SECTION OF PARTNERSHIP ACT

Thana Judge Relies On Calcutta High Court Decision And Dismisses Suit

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Dec. 7.

Can a section of the Indian Partnership Act, which came into force on October 1 1933, exactly one year after the act, be considered as retrospective in its operation and be held to apply "prima facie" to all litigation pending as well as future?

Mr. M. A. Bhave, District Judge, Thana, has delivered an interesting judgment relying on the affirmative decision of the Calcutta High Court in a similar case (Surendranath De vs. Manohar De I. L. R. 62 Cal. 213.)

This was an appeal preferred by the firm of Foujamal Moti, from an order of dismissal passed by a subordinate Judge in their suit filed against one Ragho Mahadev Gunjal, of Alibaug, for the recovery of Rs. 114-9-3.

The District Judge, in the course of his judgment, observed that the appellant wanted to defeat the provisions of law by relinquishing a part of the claim after the institution of the suit when the defect was discovered. A subsequent attempt to amend the plaint could not be countenanced, and the sub-judge was quite right in rejecting the application.

It was quite open to the appellant, continued the Judge, to renounce a part of his claim, but after the institution of the suit the renunciation of such a claim would not have cured the initial defect without getting the firm registered as required by the Act.

SUIT NOT AFFECTED.

Referring to the argument of the appellant's pleader that the suit was not affected, it being in respect of an obligation or liability which had accrued before the commencement of the Act, the Distrtict Judge observed: "There is no other decided ruling of the Bombay High Court on this point, and as this point has been expressly considered by the Calcutta High Court, this court is in duty bound to follow the ruling.

The Calcutta High Court held that section 69 (2) being an enactment which dealt with the procedure only i.e. the mode in which a right of action already existing shall be asserted, might be considered as retrospective in its operation and might be held to apply "prima facie" to all litigation—pending as well as future. Their lordship had observed: "As already pointed out, the other sections in the Act would go to indicate that the intention of the legislature was to bring the section 69 into operation against the firms, if they did not register themselves or if they did not take proceedings respecting anticedent matters within a year from the date of the commencement of the Act."

The District Judge dismissed the appeal with costs in accordance with the interpretation of law propounded in the ruling of the Calcutta High Court.

Two Arrested For Alleged Drunken Brawl

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Dec. 7.

The Thana town police have arrested Gaurya Janya Patil and another Hindu of Phari in connection with an alleged drunken brawl on the Bombay Agra Road at night time.

Dhondu Govind (35), a Maratha employed in the audit department of the G. I. P. Railway, was removed to the Thana Civil Hospital for the treatment of a stab wound caused to him presumably with a pen-knife.

The arrested persons who have been bailed out by Sub-Inspector P. V. Undir of the Thana town police, will be charged before the City Magistrate with causing voluntary hurt with a deadly weapon.

MAHARASHTRA HIGH SCHOOL.

The Datta Jayanti will be celebrated under the Chairmanship of Mr. M. R. Kulkarni in the School Premires at Lower Parel at 8-30 a.m.

CONGRESS JUBILEE FINANCE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Adjourned Meeting of the Finance Sub-Committee of the Congress Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee will be held on Tuesday, the 10th instant at 7 p.m. (S. T.) at the Vithal Sadan Congress House).

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne attended the Anniversary Service at the Methodist Church, Colaba, on Sunday.

SHERIFF'S GARDEN PARTY CANCELLED.

Owing to the unfortunate demise of Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria, the Governor of Bombay and Lady Brabourne will not be able to be present at the Sheriff's Garden Party on Monday, 9th December, 1935 at the Willingdon Sports Club.

The Sheriff and Lady Billimoria much regret that, owing to painful circumstances, the Garden Party has had to be cancelled.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1935

MISGUIDED CRITICISM

It has been the fashion with some critics of Mahatma Gandhi to praise him as man but deride him as politician. About twenty years ago the late lamented Dr. Besant called him—more with commiseration than resentment—a mere child in politics. But, happily, she lived long enough to see many prominent Indian politicians, grown grey in political service, seeking his guidance and lead. To-day Mr. C. Y. Chintamani pays some glowing tributes to Gandhiji as man but adds that politics is no field for him. His tributes are sincere and not mere rhetoric and, indeed, the whole world will agree with him when he says of Gandhiji:—

"A more exalted spirit has never moved on this earth. He may be described as a hero among heroes, a patriot among patriots and we may well say that in him Indian humanity at the present time has really reached its high water mark. .... He is a living sermon on the difficulties of practising virtues, and in India's history his name will shine in characters of glittering gold. It is a source of immense pride to us that we are privileged to be the countrymen of this great man."

Mistaken Judgment

In judging Gandhiji as politician, however, Mr. Chintamani is censorious and does not even pause to consider if his own point of view may not be, after all, mistaken. He says:

"His numerous inconsistencies and serious mistakes as political leader are apparent. I cannot at any rate resist the conclusion that he has done positive harm in the present day. The misfortune is that politics is not the sphere for a man of mystery and destiny. If Mahatma Gandhi had not come forward with his nostrum of non-co-operation the whole of politics would very likely have been different. Indian nationalists would have been a united body, having brought to bear on the Government a pressure which would be different from what it is at the present."

Now, it is quite possible for one with more insight and candour to reconcile many of the apparent inconsistencies of Gandhiji. And if Gandhiji had made consistency his creed, perhaps Mr. Chintamani would have been the first to condemn it as obstinacy and utter disregard for the views of others. As for Gandhiji's mistakes, some of them are often flung at him only because he himself emphasized them with the Mahatma's standard of right and wrong. Mr. Chintamani's gibe at non-co-operation will only provoke a smile among those who have been dispassionate enough to observe the dynamic nation-wide reaction to that policy. As for the contention that but for non-co-operation all nationalists would have been a united body, we would only point out here that the Liberals seceded from the Congress before it had accepted non-co-operation and are out of it even now when non-co-operation is suspended.

Return To Congress Fold

"It would have been best for the country," says Mr. Chintamani, "if there were more of sacrifice on the part of Liberals and more of tolerance in the Congress." He assumes that the Liberals' political policy is faultless and only regrets that as men they do not sufficiently sacrifice personal interests for those of the country. But if he had been as hard a critic of his own party as he has been of the Congress or of Gandhiji, he would have found that the Liberal policy is not only far from faultless, but is also largely responsible for the very lack of sacrifice which he deplores. To Gandhiji's question whether there is a solitary instance in the history of a subject nation regaining its liberty by the methods beloved of the Liberals Mr. Chintamani has no better answer than a counter question whether Liberty can be achieved by Non-violent Non-co-operation? Mr. Chintamani here fails to recognise that the latter method has had comparatively a brief trial and even then its results are encouraging. As for Mr. Chintamani's charge that Congressmen are not tolerant enough, it is a wholly undeserved and unfair charge. Congressmen may seem to some to be intolerant, but that is only because in matters of principle they are uncompromising. Why do not the Liberals return to the Congress and then explore all the possibilities of united action?

An Immediate Necessity

Signor Mussolini has again snubbed Britain and France. He has done so a little less rudely than is usual with him but as decisively as ever before. His speech is, of course, "negative," it does constitute "a cut and dried statement of his demands," it is definitely "defiant" and it renders the outlook "very grave." It is welcome because it frustrates the attempt to betray Abyssinia—although they are still at it with a cool and determined cynicism of which Imperialist Powers alone are capable. It has compelled M. Laval and Sir Samuel Hoare to take up in some earnest the question of the oil embargo.

Let us hope that Signor Mussolini sticks to the letter of his original demands instead of agreeing to their acceptance by France and Britain in essential spirit. In that case an oil embargo becomes necessary, although in all human decency it ought to have been regarded as an "immediate necessity"—"immediate" meaning "immediate"—directly after the fiendish and ferocious bombing of open towns in Abyssinia. That the embargo by League Powers will, if earnestly pursued, prove effective is evident from figures. Italy's annual consumption of petrol in peace time is supplied from, according to "La Vie Financiere" of Paris in the following manner:—Rumania 30 per cent, Russia 26 per cent, U. S. A. 15 per cent, Persia 10 per cent and the rest 10 per cent. The League Powers, that is to say, supply over 70 per cent of Italy's peace time requirement. That can be stopped. And Italy cannot possibly carry on a war with less than 30 per cent of the petrol that she normally consumes every year.

The embargo can be neutralised to some extent by America. But America is not expected to take advantage of the position that will arise. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has already repudiated allegations of profiting by the desperate needs of Italy. And what is more significant is the recent assurance of President Roosevelt—in general terms, of course—that America will do at least as much as the League Powers to assist the cause of peace. The possibilities of success are, therefore, undoubted. And this fact further adds to the keenness of disappointment at the delay and hesitation in imposing the embargo. Even if all goes well, the meeting on December 12 will decide upon an embargo to take effect not immediately but on—January 1. How many towns like Dessie cannot, in the meantime, be completely raised to the ground?

Indian Miner's Plight

The annual report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India for 1934 makes depressing reading. Doubtless we are told that the output of different minerals, especially coal and iron, has been steadily increasing from year to year. Evidently the mine-owners are reaping excellent profits. But this makes the conditions of work under which miners are employed still more cruel and inexcusable. That the mining industries are thriving and the companies owning them distributing high dividends is hardly a consolation when we consider the terribly inhuman exploitation of thousands of men and women that it involves. The Indian miner, sweating for long hours in an unhealthy and nerve-shattering environment, exposed ever to serious accidents, is perhaps the lowest paid worker in the world His wages are sometimes as low as four annas per working day. Women, who still continue to be employed underground inspite of the Labour Commission's recommendations, are paid even less and in several mines they are made to work for 8 hours and paid a daily wage of 2 annas! It is difficult to imagine a more monstrous state of affairs when, along with the scandalously low wages, we take into account the fact that the miners have neither the benefit of insurance against sickness, unemployment or accident, nor of any other scheme which may in any way make their lot endurable. The proportion of accidents is very high and a number of deaths have been caused by the negligence of the owners and the management of the mines. And it is amazing that managers and owners charged with cases of negligence which might well have resulted in the death of many workers have been let off with slight fines of a few rupees.

The conditions, in short, under which the Indian miners are labouring—even as they appear from an official report—are simply horrible. And it is time our public workers and the legislators devoted their attention to improving the sad lot of these unfortunate beings. Statutory protection alone can help them, and humanity demands that efforts should be made—and made without delay—to ensure for them a living wage and reasonable conditions of work by an act of the Legislature. It is doubtful if the Government would go far to remove the miners' grievances; but at least the nationalist members of the Assembly should do their duty.

EDUCATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Handicap Of Political Subjection

(BY B. J. AKKAD.)

In these days of unprecedented unemployment, particularly among the middle classes in India, it is not surprising to find educational authorities becoming targets of all sorts of criticism. Every man, from the best educationist to the lowest layman, thinks it his privilege to run down the present educational machinery and hold it responsible for all the evils that man is heir to. This I submit is the result of loose thinking and betrays a lamentable lack of historical insight and vision. What is required is a clear diagnosis of the disease. I am not here to plead for either the University or the Educational Department. They are competent enough to take care about themselves whenever called upon to do so. What, however, pains me is the sort of irresponsible criticism that is likely to do more harm than good and frustrate the very object that we have in view. When one hears the wild talk of Law Colleges and other educational institutions being closed for a certain period, one is simply dismayed at the deplorable ignorance that the critics exhibit about world conditions.

I grant that our educational machinery requires overhauling. I grant that educational reconstruction is the crying need of the day. I grant that the educational policy requires a new orientation, to keep pace with the ever-increasing demand for freedom and liberty. But this is far from saying that that will be a panacea and that it will land us into a new heaven of peace and prosperity for India.

Root Cause.

One of the most powerful factors that have contributed to the present unemployment on a huge scale, is our political subjection, coupled with the vastness of the extent and size of the Indian continent with a population of about one-fifth of the habitable world. The political status of a country is bound to have a reaction either for good or for bad as the case may be. The rapid rise of Japan is an instance in point. Armed with all the resources, financial and others, which a State could command, Japan has pushed forward and made a mark amongst the nations of the world. The Russian experiment is another example of what can be achieved by a nation which is politically independent. Czechoslovakia affords further proof of the progress and achievements of a state having an independent political status. In this way instances could be multiplied to show that prosperity goes hand in hand with political independence.

What then militates against the economic growth of India is the fact that it has no hand in shaping its future. The economic policy is guided and governed largely by considerations of vested interests that are predominantly British. If it were not so, we would find in India large commercial and industrial concerns that would open out extensive fields for our young men. Granting that technological institutions would afford a new channel for the activities of the increasing number of our young men, our statesmen will have to consider whether India has a sufficient number of industrial concerns managed and controlled by Indians, so that the young men

(Continued on page 8, col. 2.)

Nationalist India's Foreign Policy

How European Countries Develop International Contacts

By SUBASH C. BOSE.

Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle"

II.

In order to decide how we could educate our public to take a deeper and more intelligent interest in foreign affairs, it would be helpful to consider the methods that are sometimes used for the same purpose abroad. In every country, there are associations for developing contact with other countries. For instance, you will find in London an Anglo-Polish Association, an Anglo-Hungarian Society, an Anglo-Austrian Association, etc. for developing contact with Poland, Hungary and Austria respectively. Through the Anglo-Polish Association, Britishers, who are interested in Poland and Poles, who are interested in Britain are drawn together and through them friendship between the two countries is fostered. The Anglo-Polish Association of Britain has a corresponding society in Poland. The same method is followed in the case of all other international societies. These societies are mainly cultural. Now what does Britain gain from these societies? Firstly, she gains friends for herself in every other country. Secondly, Britishers learn to take a deeper interest in the affairs of other countries. During my visit to Warsaw (Poland) in 1933, I found that the students' organisation called "Liga" had different groups taking interest in different countries. For instance, if there were Hungarian students in Warsaw, they would be drawn together into the Hungarian group of the Liga. Even when there were no foreign students —say from Italy—a group of Polish members of the Liga would form an Italian circle and get into touch with students' organisations in Italy. Thus they were, from an early age, laying the foundation for friendship with other countries.

Mixed Chambers

Besides these mixed cultural organisations, there are mixed Chambers of Commerce. The sole object of these mixed Chambers is to bring together the business community of both countries and thereby foster trade. These mixed Chambers play an important role in preparing the ground for bilateral trade agreements. If differences break out between the business community in two countries, the mixed Chambers can help to compose them. As in the case of the cultural organisations referred to above, if there is an Austro-Italian Chamber of Commerce in Vienna, there is a similar organisation in Rome as well. Everywhere there is reciprocity.

Importance Of Language

In forming these international organisations, whether cultural or commercial, language plays an important part. For instance, Britishers, who speak Spanish or are interested in Spanish art and literature are generally interested in Anglo-Spanish organisations and take up this work. Similarly, Spaniards, who are interested in the English language and literature are also interested in promoting contact with Britain. In England there are clubs for speaking Spanish; just as in Madrid there are clubs for speaking English. By learning each other's language, two nations are easily brought together. In most important cities in Europe there are English-speaking clubs (I once spoke on India in the English-speaking club in Vienna) and through these clubs, Britishers easily come into touch with the natives of the country. During my visit to Belgrade, I was taken by a Jugoslavian friend to the Anglo-Jugoslavian club, which I found to be a flourishing and popular centre. The "Anglo-Austrian Friends" of Vienna is an active body, the Secretary of which once proposed that the Hindustan Association should be a department of that society, since India was a part of the British Empire, —but the Hindustan Association rejected the idea as preposterous.

Developing International Contact?

International friendship is furthered through various other organisations. In every important city in Europe there is a Foreign Students' Club, officially recognized by the University and the Government. (I had occasion to speak on India at the Foreign Students' Club of Vienna). Through this organization, students from different countries are drawn together and this intimacy often develops in subsequent years into friendship between two nations. Likewise, in every important capital, there is a Foreign Journalists' As-

(Continued on page 11, col. 5.)

Frankly Speaking

LAVAL WINS

M. Laval is evidently both "slick" and extraordinarily lucky He has actually achieved an understanding between Fascists and the "United Front" of Socialists and Communists. It may be that he has received considerable help and assitance from M. Herriot. But even then M. Laval's achievement evokes admiration for the man. He has converted a double menace, from Right and Left, into a a double support. The bills that have been rushed through the Chamber, with the joint approval of Fascists and the "United Front", dissolve all quasi-military associations and prohibit carrying of arms at any public demonstration. The crisis, which was facing France, has thus been averted for the time being at least and M. Laval finds himself more firmly in the saddle than ever before. But for how long? And how will M. Laval's consolidated position influence the international situation? His 'inclinations towards the "Croix de Feu" and his pro-Italian preferences are well-known. If, therefore, his "slick" pursuit of these is allowed, France may precipitate, in good time, a worse crisis than the one she has just escaped. The "United Front" will have to exercise keen and constant vigilance.

COMMENDABLE LEAD

The Government of Turkey have given a practical lead in the enforcement of Sanctions by refusing to supply oil and coal to Italian steamers. This is a commendably firm step on the part of Turkey and should serve as an example to those countries that are still hesitating about the oil embargo. Modern warfare depends to a large extent on an adequate supply of oil and the logical conclusion of the Sanctions against Italy should be to refuse supply of it to the aggressor or the outlaw. Morocco and Tunis too have declared their intention of enforcing Sanctions against Italy and the courageous attitude of these small countries should stimulate the greater Powers to a more firm and bold stand.

WELCOME DECISIONS

It is deeply gratifying to learn that Messrs C. Rajagopalachariar and S. Srinivasa Iyengar have decided to re-enter active public life. And we are confident that the Indian National Congress will welcome these two eminent members of it with the pleasure and enthusiasm that they certainly deserve. Both are well-experienced and well-tried leaders whose emergence from retirement must considerably strengthen the National cause. This is specially true of their own province, where Congress will have to engage in a bitter contest with the desperate Justicites. Whatever opinion one may hold on the question of offices one cannot deny the necessity of Congress sweeping the polls at the next elections. And the services of both Messrs Srinivasa Iyengar and C. Rajagopalachariar would prove invaluable.

STOP QUARRELLING

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's letter to the Bengal Congress Committee "to bury the dead past" and work in future in a spirit of co-operation and harmony deserves to be seriously considered by all the quarrelling parties in that Committee. But we do not think that his remark that the majority party has not been sufficiently magnanimous is quite conducive to perfect harmony. With regard to the assertion made by some people that the trouble in Bengal is chiefly due to the lack of a leader who can give a live programme, Mr. Bose says that "Bengal is not the only province which is suffering from want of such a leader", but, fortunately, other provinces do not keep on quarrelling for months and years. As for Mr. Bose's remark that "Indian politics to-day is drifting without a bold and definite lead", Mr. Bose may offer some definite constructive ideas about what he considers to be a live programme and these will, of course, be duly considered by the next Congress session.

MUSLIM SEATS IN BOMBAY

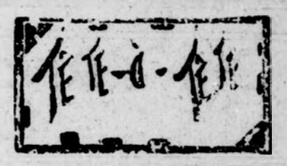
In a brochure on the delimitation of constituencies in the Bombay Presidency, with special reference to urban Muslim constituencies, Mr. A. O. Koreishi, ex-M.L.A., of Ahmedabad, attempts to make out that the Delimitation Committee has not done justice to urban Muslims. He contends that, on the population basis, "the 51 per cent. Muslim urban population of this Presidency should receive 16 urban seats and the 49 per cent. rural population, the remaining 14, instead of only 7 urban and the remaining 23 mixed rural and urban, as proposed by the Committee". As a large tract, even if not sufficiently populous, needs to be given some minimum representation, it is not always possible to distribute seats with mathematical precision on the population basis. However, Mr. Koreishi has made out a strong case which deserves consideration at the hands of the Hammond Committee.

Village Uplift—A Suggestion

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While Mahatma Gandhi and his co-adjutors are working hard in the cause of uplift of the villagers and popularising village products among the cities, and Government are busy with their schemes regarding supply of midwives, etc., a commonplace suggestion will not be amiss. It is well-known that the agriculturist is greatly handicapped in a number of ways, and if some practical step be taken to remove any of his difficulties, that step will be in the right direction. The troubles of the agriculturist start with the first operations. Unfortunately, his embarrassed circumstances require the sowcars' help from the start. For the purchase of bullocks and seeds, for the hire of field labourers he must needs have the sowcar's help on the security of the growing crops. In addition to charging a fairly high rate of interest, the sowcar sells seeds at a heavy rate and purchases the crop at cheaper rates. If some arrangement be made to market the village crops, the agriculturist will have an easier time. Our Indian banks can easily undertake this kind of work. At present there is a plethora of cash. The rates of interest are lowered by the banks, yet savings bank deposits are pouring in. As an experiment one centre may be selected by the bank. To start with a sum of about one lac of rupees may be made available for this kind of work. It need not be necessary to have all the paraphernalia of a Bank Branch. A responsible man can be easily found in the centre selected who can be trusted with the work. On the ready crop being delivered to the Agent of the Bank 75 or 80 per cent of the current value of the crop may

(Continued on page 8, col. 3.)



BRITAIN'S IDEAL OF PEACE.
—Headline.

A boom in the armament shares?

* * * *

On a protest by the German Embassy, the name of a page boy in a play running at London has been changed from "Hezekial Hitler" to "George Bernard Gandhi."

The emergency change at short notice is really a compliment to Gandhiji and G. B. S and more so to the former. It shows how constantly he is on the brain of every Englishman—and woman.

* * * *

Referring to Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Sir Hyde Gowan, the Governor of C. P., said at the Nagpur University Convocation that "his work as a patriot and politician specially at the R. T. C. is well-known to all."

And Mr. Jayakar flu—blushed. At least one hopes he did.

* * * *

The Gaekwar of Baroda advises students "to learn to utilise their education in ameliorating the conditions of their country."

Good. But that's patriotism and "politics". Students, therefore, had better beware of the new Princely inciter.

* * * *

"I do not however," Mr. Chintamani says "swear by constitutional agitation as I would by a religious creed."

No. Of course not. Faith in a religious creed may—and does, sometimes—falter.

* * * *

The autumn session of the Italian "Chamber of Deputies" which met in an atmosphere of perfervid patriotism was utilised by the Deputies to contribute their gold medallions with due ceremony.

No wonder that the British Ambassador was not present in the Diplomatic Gallery along with his less cautious colleagues from France and America.

Gold, too, can hurt as a missile.

* * * *

Signor Mussolini himself has given his steel helmet to the nation "to be turned into fine tempered steel."

Let us be optimistic and hope that it will do the relieved Il Duce no end of good.

* * * *

The President of the Chamber declared: "The hearts of all Italians beat in unison in the determination to fight the iniquitous (twice repeated!) sanctions."

And if there is any truth in the latest reports from Paris and Geneva, these hearts may soon begin beating twice as fast also.

* * * *

The Abyssinians have protested to the League against the bombing of hospitals by Italians.

Isn't this protest too good a compliment to the liveliness of the League's humanitarianism.

* * * *

Forty bombs are reported to have been dropped in the Red Cross enclosure in Dessie. They did cause considerable damage but failed "to pop it off in right earnest" as an eminent and distinguished Italian airman might say.

As against this failure, however, there is this fact to the credit of the bombing squadron that the hospital was the first object to be hit.

* * * *

General Goering declares in his latest "Once we were the anvil for a hundred hammers. Now we are the hammer."

For a hundred anvils which is the chief difficulty of the Nazis.

* * * *

A thunderous negative greeted Goering's question "Shall we hesitate if we have to choose between butter and freedom?"

What do our reactionaries say to this madness of preferring freedom to—butter?

* * * *

A formula, says a Peiping message, has been found for the solution of the North China crisis acceptable to the Jap and Nanking Governments.

Unless Peiping is exaggerating this is a tribute to the well-known statesmanship of General Chiang-Kai-Shek.

* * * *

"The Devil Is A Woman," is the title of a new film.

The devil she is.

Britain & America Oppose Jap's Demand For Parity?

Various Viewpoints Analysed On Eve Of Naval Conference

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The departure of a squad of carpenters and electricians from the famous Locarno room in the Foreign Office denotes that all is in readiness for one of the most important of post-war international gatherings.

The Naval Conference is distinguished for the fact that there was hitherto a very small measure of common ground of the previous agreement among the Powers participating. The postponing of the session of the conference will be conducted in an unostentatious 'milieu' of the Clarence House in a quiet backwater of Westminster.

VARIOUS STAND-POINTS

The following unofficial outline of the various stand-points indicate the tangled skein:

Success mostly hinges on the attitude of Japan which poses a very formidable obstacle in the implacable demand for parity with America and Britain. Provided it is achieved, she desires the abolition or the drastic limitation of capital-ships, aircraft carriers and 10,000-ton cruisers. Britain opposes parity with Japan on account of the necessity of defending her world-wide empire but would welcome a smaller battleship and 7,000-ton limit for cruisers. On the contrary Britain only agreed to the present schedule of 50 cruisers temporarily and will undoubtedly revert to the old estimate of a minimum of 70. She will probably also urge the raising of the age of battleships from 20 to 26 years. This is one of the few points on which a general agreement is expected.

AMERICA ADAMANT.

The United States is adamant in opposing to the Japanese parity and want to preserve the sizes agreed to at Washington, namely 35,000-ton battleship, and 10,000 cruiser but may agree to smaller than sixteen-inch guns on battleships.

It is understood the United States also want an equal number of cruisers for Britain but would probably agree to the abolition of submarines. Neither the Americans nor the Japanese at present are empowered to deal with political questions, but nobody would be surprised if the Japanese policy in China obtruded upon the proceedings in view of the warm American feeling thereon.

FRANCE AND GERMANY

France is in close accord with several points due to the friendly Anglo-French diplomatic contact in the past months but is chary about undertaking commitments until more is known about German intentions. On the contrary, France does not relish the abolition of the submarine and previously resented the Italian demand of parity with her, though the recent Franco-Italian rapprochement may facilitate an agreement.

ITALY'S CHERISHED WEAPON

Italians possess 83 submarines, mostly of the most modern types and are not inclined to abandon such a cherished weapon. Moreover the Italians laid down two 35,000-ton battleships to which Britain has taken serious account in the Mediterranean.

The duration of the conference at present is not predictable but may possibly last for six weeks.

NAVAL CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

RUGBY, Dec. 7.

Members of all delegations to the Naval Conference which will open on Monday in the Locarno Room at the Foreign Office have now reached London.

The Delegation will be formally welcomed in an opening speech by the Prime Minister who will survey the work or the Conference. The election of the President, the vice-President and officers of the Conference will follow and delegates from all participating countries will then address the meeting.

They will speak in the following order:

Italy, Japan, New Zealand and South Africa.

After the opening of the plenary session, the Conference will go into Committee.

The meeting of the various committees formed will be held at Clarence House, Westminster.—B. O. W.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST EXCISE CONSTABLES

Ambernath Worker's Appeal Against Magistrate's Order

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Dec. 7.

Mr. R. A. Warden, Inspector attached to the establishment maintained at the Ambernath "Wimco" factory by the Government under the Sugar and Matches Excise Duty Act, and three constables serving under him, are respondents in an appeal preferred by K. S. Kamble, a carpenter employed in the match factory, against the decision of Mr. M. C. Naik, Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, who acquitted the respondents of assault charge and ordered the appellant to pay a compensation of Rs. 100 to the respondents or in default to suffer four months hard labour, holding that the complaint was false and frivolous or vexatious.

The appeal, filed by the Advocate Mr. C. T. Randive, was admitted by the Sessions Judge.

Congress House For Jalpaiguri

JALPAIGURI, (By Mail.)

Congressmen of Jalpaiguri district are busy preparing for the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress. It has been decided that the District Committee will formally open the new Congress House, now under construction.—A.P.

SIKH WOMAN ROBBED

"Goondas" Hold Up Tonga And Decamp With Rs. 280

LAHORE, Dec. 7.

How a Sikh woman belonging to a respectable family was robbed in broad day-light on a street of Lahore has been reported to the local police.

It is stated that Mrs. Basant Kaur, wife of one Khushal Singh, resident of Abdul Karim Road, was going in a tonga from her house to see her relation. She was assaulted by two 'goondas,' who brandished their swords and asked her to deliver the whole money she had got. They snatched Rs. 280 in currency notes from her and she was left in a perturbed state, when a police constable arrived there and conveyed her to her house.—United Press.

Alleged Murderer Committed To Sessions

LAHORE, Dec. 7.

Hassan Mohamed accused in the case for the alleged murder of Kartar Singh in Misari Shah, the first victim of the Sunday communal disturbances, was committed to Sessions yesterday by Sardar Narendra Singh, City Magistrate, under Section 302 and 307 on charge of murder of the deceased and attempted murder of Gulab Singh.—United Press.

Hoare's Eloquence On League's Principles

RUGBY, Dec. 7.

Sir Samuel Hoare left London for Paris by the nine o'clock train this morning. He had intended to go by air but a dense fog early this morning made flying impossible. Sir S. Hoare's original intention was to proceed later to-night to Switzerland where, on doctor's advice he is to take a holiday.

In to-day's conversations the minister will make a survey of all factors in the Italo-Abyssinian situation. British and French Governments share a sincere desire to find a solution compatible with the League of Nation's principles and acceptable to its members. The situation was in fact summarised by Sir Samuel Hoare in his speech to the House of Commons on Thursday when he said "there is not a nation that is taking part in the collective action of the League that would not be delighted to see friendly relations restored between themselves and Italy and sanctions ended.

As long, however, as collective action is needed, the League including ourselves, is bound to proceed under the Covenant. Nor is there any likelihood that the League will weaken or members fail to take their part.—B. O. W.

Lithuanian Frontier Police Chief Kidnapped?

KAUNAS, Dec. 7.

The Chief of the Lithuanian frontier police, Gustav Krausas was kidnapped near Tilsit it is alleged, by the German officials.

M. Krausas has been invited to attend a meeting on official matters.

Lithuania protested.—Reuter's Special.

BENGAL HINDUS TO MOBILISE

Ex-India Council Member's Move To Work Reforms

CALCUTTA, December 7.

Mr. S. N. Mullick, ex-Member of the India Council and President of the Indian Association, convened this afternoon a Conference of leading representatives of different political schools in Bengal when a fervent appeal was made by him for a concerted action on the part of all sections of the Hindu community in view of the coming constitutional changes.

Those who attended this Conference included amongst others Sir P. C. Roy, Sjt. Ramananda Chatterjee, Mr. J. N. Basu, Hon. Mr. B. K. Basu, Sir Niratan Sarkar, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Mr. C. C. Biswas, Mr. S. K. Basu, ex-Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika", Sir B. P. Singh Roy, Minister, Local Self-Government, Mr. N. K. Basu, leader of the Nationalist Party in the Bengal Council, Mr. S. P. Mookherjee, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University and Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Vice-President, the Indian Chamber of Commerce.

Pundit Hriday Nath Kunzru also attended the conference on a special invitation.

WANTED TEAM WORK.

Explaining the objects of the conference Mr. Mullick said:—

"During the last 14 years while other provinces have gone ahead by taking advantage of the Montague Reforms for what they were worth, we in Bengal by following the barren policy of negation have suffered ourselves to be robbed of the qualities of splendid resistance and discipline which we acquired during the long anti-partition agitation. There can be no question that we Bengali Hindus have gone down in the Indian world for reasons that are only too familiar to us all. Our greatest misfortune is we can't work together—it is a national calamity. Should we not therefore try and look ahead and make a sincere and determined effort to bring about unity where there is disunion and harness forces that are now dissipated, to the service of our common motherland."—United Press.

ONE SEAT FOR MOFUSSIL INTERESTS

Maharashtra Chamber's Demand For Reformed Legislature

POONA, Dec. 7.

The Executive Committee of the Mahratta Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Poona, having considered the recommendations of the Bombay Provincial Delimitation Committee regarding the Commerce and Industry Constituencies and the proposals of the Government of Bombay thereon, have addressed the Indian Delimitation Committee as follows on the subject:

The Committee have to record their protest against the undue representation given to European Commerce. Further, the Committee feel that great injustice has been done in not giving any representation to mofussil commercial and industrial interests which are scattered in the Presidency and are organised in small groups. It is the considered opinion of the Committee that unless one separate seat is allotted to Commerce and Industry outside the city of Bombay, their interests will not be effectively represented in the future provincial Assembly.

The Committee propose that Merchants' Chambers and Organisation or Associations having their headquarters outside the city of Bombay and spread over Gujerat, Maharashtra and Karnatak should be grouped into one constituency and be allotted one seat in the Legislature.—United Press.

ALLEGED THEFT OF JAIN IDOLS

A. I. Digambar Mahasabha Demands Inquiry

SEONI, (By Mail).

The Secretary writes:—

The All-India Digamber Jain Mahasabha has sent the following telegram to His Highness, the Maharaja of Gwalior.

Reports of the missing of 27 Jain idols, burning of Jain Scriptures coupled with the pollution of Jain temples at Mehgae, Bhinda, Gwaliar State, have deeply shocked the Jains all over India. All India Digamber Jain Mahasabha earnestly prays His Highness for immediate inquiry to safeguard religious rights of loyal Jains, to punish culprits and to avoid re-occurrence.

A telegram has also been sent to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana containing the above-said content.

King Places Wreath On Princess' Coffin

RUGBY, Dec. 7

The King and Queen accompanied by the King and Queen of Norway and the King of Denmark left the Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle this morning to attend to the funeral services of the King's sister, Princess Victoria, who was buried in the royal vault in Saint George's chapel.

The body of the Princess was removed from her Buckinghamshire home to Windsor Castle last night. A wreath of red carnations from the King was placed upon the coffin which was covered with the Union Jack.

Attendance at the services was confined to members of the Royal family and close friends of Princess Victoria.—B. O. W.

RUGBY, Dec. 7.

Road, rail and river traffic was much hampered by dense fog which covered the London Area this morning.

Visibility was particularly bad in parts of Kent and the fog service of trains was in operation over all the south-eastern England lines served by the Southern Railway.—B. O. W.

MORE REMOVAL OF KIRPANS

Golden Temple Official Detained For The Purpose "En Route" To Lahore

LAHORE, Dec. 7.

Information received here states that Sardar Dalip Singh Doabia, Vice-President, Golden Temple Managing Committee, who was coming to Lahore by lorry from Amritsar to appear as a witness before the Judicial Commission, was detained by the Shalamar Police, who searched his person and asked him to make over his "kirpan", which he refused to do. After detention of about half an hour, his "kirpan" was snatched and he was asked to clear away.

Another report states that Sardar Labh Singh, General Secretary Shiromani Akali Dal, Jullundur, who, was also coming in connection with a case before the Judicial Commission was also detained at Moghalpura Railway Station and was forcibly relieved of his "kirpan". He was let off but was not allowed to proceed to Lahore.—United Press.

RAIL-SEA ROUTE COMPETITION

Commerce Federation's Representatives For Conference

CAWNPORE, Dec. 8.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has nominated three representatives to represent Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi commercial interests at the conference to be called by the Commerce Member of the Government of India at New Delhi to discuss general principles for regulating competition between railways and shipping interests.—A. P.

Sind-Bombay Rly. Discussions Abandoned?

KARACHI, December 7.

It is understood that prominent Indian mercantile bodies in Karachi who had sought leave from the Railway Board in New Delhi to send a representative there to discuss matters connected with the Sind-Bombay Railway, which have been pending for a long time, have just heard from the Secretary of the Board that on a careful survey of the entire project since 1879, the Board feel that the scheme is not likely to yield 2.2 per cent. on the lowest possible capital expenditure.

Further, the Bombay Government, whose territory, after the separation of Sind, would scarcely be touched by this line could hardly be expected to grant a subsidy of 6.72 lakhs which will be required to prevent a loss to the Railway Department, specially as none of the 12 representatives of the commercial associations feel justified in giving a guarantee for this project.

The Board, therefore, see no justification in proceeding further.—A.P.

LATE MR. DEODHAR

Hyderabad Harijan Board's Condolence

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Dec. 7.

The annual meeting of the Hyderabad Harijan Provincial Board was held yesterday evening. A condolence resolution on the demise of Mr. G. K. Devdhar, was passed.

Another resolution urged the Hyderabad Corporation to provide a site for the construction of a Harijan Hostel.

A report from village Jokalian states that a Muslim brick-maker was roughly handled by the Mohamedans for having served a Hindu master.—United Press.

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY REVIEW

(BY ZANDHYALA).

At a time when events are moving in quick succession, and events of gravest import occur over night it is rather extremely difficult to comment upon affairs and interpret them especially when between the written and the printed word the whole world situation may have changed. Despite the fact that a prolonged and incessant endeavour has proved futile to persuade Signor Mussolini to change his attitude towards Abyssinia, the 'Big Brothers' of the Geneva family are still making a desperate attempt.

Brokers And Cricket

The prospects of a gradual clearing of the dark clouds from the international political horizon, have no doubt imparted enthusiasm to the market operators, but the fast approach of a long holiday is restricting the activity to a certain extent. The non-official Test Match between the Australians and Indians has been a particular attraction to the market operators this week, and has contributed to somewhat dull feeling prevailing in the market. The Stock Exchange personnel have evinced a very great interest in the Test Mach, as the sportmanlike directors of the Stock Exchange have afforded an opportunity to them by opening the market for one hour during the interval allowed for lunch to the players.

Cheap Money

Cheap money policy is the order of the day, not only in countries like U.S.A. and Britain, but also India. Money is in abundance everywhere seeking a safe berth at least for short periods. The one and a half per cent American loan, as well as the one per cent British Treasury loan, has been a tremendous success. The two and a half British Treasury Funding loan also had a very favourable reception. The remarkable success of these loans may speak well of the high credit these countries enjoy, but it also indicates the high water-mark of the present stagnation in trade and industry of the various countries.

There has been of late a glut of money in the London market seeking a safe berth for short term investment as the credit of the British Government even in these troubled days, stands very high, and as the Sterling bloc—the nerve centre of which is London—enjoys a relatively better stable position than others. Taking advantage of the existing easy money conditions the British Government have thought it wise to utilise the funds for redeeming the obligations of near maturity bearing a higher interest rate; and for effecting conversion operations to a considerable extent, so that the British tax-payer might feel satisfied thinking that his choice of the National Government is not after all bad bargain.

A New Loan?

The Government of India also are endeavouring to maintain the cheap money conditions in India. Already the Reserve Bank has reduced its rate to 3 per cent, but it is still far above the market rate. As the Government of India usually follows the British Government in matters of financial policy as well as in others, it is but natural to suppose,—and as a matter of fact many believe it as certain—that the Government of India will soon come to the market with a loan, to take advantage of the present cheap money conditions in the country. In addition to the loans already floated, the British Government is expected to float very shortly two more loans for the Reconstruction and Defence purposes. As the Government of India have to find huge finances for the reconstruction of Quetta, and as no surplus can be expected in the next budget especially in view of the diminishing railway earnings, the Government may find it very convenient to borrow now at most advantageous terms. And so in anticipations of a new short dated loan on a 2-1|2 per cent basis or a 3 per cent long dated loan, the local gilt-edged market has remained very steady, the 3 1|2 per cent Government Paper spurting to Rs. 96-14 towards the close of the week. Whether the Government will think it advisable to enter the market at the present moment, or not, as the busy season is ahead, the dearth of suitable investment facilities to absorb the increased flow of capital into the market is sure to support the gilt-edged at higher levels during the coming few months, provided of course, no sensational changes occur in realms of international politics.

A Curious Feature

A somewhat curious feature of the Indian gilt-edged market is to follow faithfully the advices of the London gilt-edged which is often subjected to the various international forces, and the constant inflow and outflow of capital from that country. But India enjoys a relatively calm atmosphere, and as the rupee securities do not have a place in the London securities market, there is no logical connection for the Indian securities market to undergo all the vicissitudes which the London gilt-edged may have to undergo, except it being a sympathetic reaction. Now that the Reserve Bank is at the helm of affairs it may be expected that it may not allow the Indian gilt-edged to run along with the London gilt-edged both in adversity and prosperity to the utter disregard of the conditions prevailing in India.

India And Lancashire

The special Textile Tariff Board is now in receipt of the memoranda submitted by the Indian as well as Lancashire interest. As anticipated the Lancashire delegation pleaded for a uniform reduction in the existing duties while the Indian interests pleaded for their retention. The terms of reference to the Tariff Board are restricted to the single issue of examining whether the present scale of duties against Lancashire goods gives adequate protection to the Indian textile industry. Adequate protection is defined as the imposition of duties which will equate prices of imported goods to a fair selling price for similar goods produced in India. But questions like what is a fair selling price and how to determine, are left in the air.

The promise of support for Indian exports to the colonial markets has not materialised. The increased consumption of Indian cotton by Lancashire during the past one year is inconsiderable when compared to the vast potentialities for the utilisation of the Indian cotton in Lancashire. In such circumstances it will be fair for the Lancashire delegation to come to an agreement with the Indian interests on the basis of a quota system, by which Lancashire will import a definite quantity of Indian cotton, and India will import proportionate quantity of cloth from Lancashire. Such an agreement will be of mutual advantage to both as India can be sure of her exports, while Lancashire also can rely for the sale of her manufactured products.

ONE MONTH FOR BUKHARI

LAHORE, December 7.

Maulana Attaullah Shah Bukhari the Ahrar leader, has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment by the Additional District Magistrate, Gurdaspur, on a charge of disobedience of an order served on him prohibiting his entry into Quadian or any place four miles around.

The Maulana was placed in B. class.—A. P.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade — *"The Silver Key"*

I'M GOING HOME, DONAVAN — IF MORAN SAYS ANYTHING, LET ME KNOW!—
I WILL, INSPECTOR!
HMMM — THE INSPECTOR SURE LOOKS TIRED! — HE ISN'T WALKING WITH HIS USUAL PEP — I GUESS THIS CASE HAS HIM WORRIED!---
PARDON ME, YOUNG MAN, I'M AFRAID SOMETHING HAS HAPPENED TO MY CHAUFFEUR — HE'S FALLEN DOWN IN FRONT OF THE CAR AND I CAN'T AWAKEN HIM.
I'LL TAKE A LOOK, MADAM-
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LYMAN ANDERSON

Our Hotels And Restaurants

UNHEALTHY FOOD AND INSANITARY CONDITIONS

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have rendered a signal service to a large section of the public who daily patronise the eating houses by your lucid exposition of the risk involved in the consumption of unwholesome food served at many of these places in the city of Bombay. But I am constrained to observe that the obnoxious wind is also blowing here and at other centres where the restaurants have of late multiplied like mushrooms.

In the first place the ingredients which enter into the preparation of a variety of cooked food are bearing exceptions, not above suspicion being adulterated with vegetable ghee or other harmful preparation which is a prolific source of danger to the health of the consumers. Also cooking utensils used at not a few of these places are not properly tinned at regular intervals and hence they constitute a menace of no small magnitude. On top of it the food which is not consumed during the day is not seldom preserved overnight under non-hygienic conditions only to be mixed in stale form with the fresh food prepared next morning. Again in several non-vegetarian restaurants the quality of meat and fish is hardly above reproach for the majority of animals slaughtered are half-starved and emaciated besides suffering in not a few cases from infectious diseases like tuberculosis and rinderpest. The highly injurious effects of taking diseased meat and stale fish can be easily imagined. Moreover, tea as prepared and served in many of these restaurants plays further havoc. It is common knowledge, based on daily experience, that a well-prepared cup of good quality tea is both refreshing and stimulating. But reverse is the result when this inocuous beverage is robbed of its refreshing properties and reduced to deleterious decoction by reason of its being left to boil for hours on end with occasional replenishment of inferior grade tea leaves and narcotics. Finally the insanitary conditions of many of these eating houses, the questionable mode of preparing the food coupled with slovenly habits of cooks and waiters and their equally uncanny dress complete the sorry episode. Are not these conditions sufficiently scandalous and abominable in themselves to merit the serious attention of the responsible authorities? It is not at all surprising that people daily taking contaminated food in such unhealthy surroundings should not be able to retain sufficient vitality and fall an easy prey to disease and pestilence.

Sir, you struck the right note when you so thoughtfully recommended the appointment of health inspectors who by exercising proper control and vigilance would insist on due observance by the defaulters of the laws of sanitation and cleanliness and also effectively combat the harmful practise of food faking and thus assure to the public wholesome meals prepared under right conditions. Will the City Fathers rise to the occasion and safeguard the health of thousands of eating house patrons by promptly tackling this vital problem? Yours, etc.

M. B. KARANJAWALLA.

Ahmedabad, Dec. 7.

SIR H. P. DASTUR ON LEAVE

Khandalawalla As Acting C. P. M.

Sir H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been given leave upto December 21.

It is understood, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, has been appointed as acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, in addition to his own duties.

VILLAGE UPLIFT—A SUGGESTION

(Continued from page 6.)

be paid out to the agriculturist and this will prevent the necessity of his selling away the produce at any low price to meet the land revenue demands and the dues of his sowcar. The Bank Agent may then sell the goods in his possession at the best prices and realise the loan with interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent; the surplus being available to the cultivator. This may be the first step towards a central market. There are a number of public workers who will come forward to co-operate with the Banks starting this experiment. The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank or the Bank of India or the Central Bank with its numerous Branches ought to be able to take up this business. If this work successfully, the distribution of seeds and manure may then be taken up.—Yours, etc.,

J. V. DESAI.

Ahmedabad, Dec. 7

CONGRESS JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

All-India Congress Committee Exposes Misleading Propaganda

ALLAHABAD, December 8.

The All-India Congress Committee has issued the following statements.—

"The All-India Congress Committee office regrets to announce that in the summary of the proceedings of the Madras Session of the All-India Congress Committee published in the "Congress Bulletin" No. 6, the following omissions took place:—

(1) Mr. Pyarelal Sharma and Mr. Narasinham were present at the meeting as representatives from Delhi.

(2) The resolution on Burma passed by the Working Committee was endorsed by the A.I.C.C., and the formal resolution by Mr. Acharya Kirpalani was seconded by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram."

The second statement says that:—

"Prominence has been given in some Anglo-Indian papers to old correspondence between the President and Mr. R. F. Banerjee, of Shibpur, Bengal, regarding the Jubilee Celebration of Congress. It would appear that the dates of the correspondence have been intentionally omitted. If the dates had been given, the public would have known that these letters passed between the President and Mr. Banerjee in September last before the Jubilee Programme had been finally fixed at Madras in the middle of October during the last A.I.C.C. meeting. No change in the programme is contemplated except in the matter of illuminations which, when decided, will be duly announced by the Congress Committee. Congressmen throughout India should not therefore be disturbed by propaganda of this type carried on by interested parties, but should devote themselves wholeheartedly to making the programme as laid down at Madras, as the occasion demands, an unprecedented success throughout the country."

The third statement is as follows:—

"A news agency (not the 'Associated Press') thought fit to broadcast a communication supposed to have been received by this office from Mr. K. D. Kumaria, styling himself, the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, Britain, without any reference to us. No such communication, however, has been received by this office, but the press has knowledge of things that do not even exist.

As a matter of fact there can be no Congress Committee outside India and Burma. Congress has no organisation in Britain affiliated to it. The use, therefore, or our name by any organisation that is not constituted according to the terms of the constitution, is, to say the least, unjustified. If the so-called London Committee had any knowledge of the constitution, it could not have made any suggestion about the Presidentship of the forthcoming Congress to this office. The election of the President rests entirely with the delegates to the Congress. The All-India Congress Committee Office has nothing to do with the matter except to receive votes from the provinces and to announce the result. It is open to anybody through the press to suggest names to the delegates who will be elected on January 7. The office cannot be made the medium of propaganda for any candidate even by genuine Congress Committees, not to talk about a bogus London Committee.

The news agency message emanates not from Allahabad but from some other centre."—A.P.

EDUCATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(Continued from page 6.)

coming out from the portals of technological institutions may not find it difficult to get a footing there.

Effects of Machinery.

As if this were not sufficient, the introduction of machinery brings with it another tale of misery and unhappiness, particularly to the teeming millions of India that are on the verge of starvation. Machinery and scientific inventions may have added to the comforts and amenities of the upper classes, but they have done the greatest harm to the middle and lower classes of Indian population. In all walks of life, small and great, machinery has supplanted manual labour, with the result that the number of our employed has increased. This means greater and keener competition with aggravation of unemployment as a natural corollary. It will interest the readers to know what an eminent English gentlemen thought of factories, as early as 1893. I am, therefore, reproducing the following extract from the "Harijan" of 26-10-35, wherein Mr. Arthur Bienneerhesset, writing on cotton fabrics of C.P. observes:—

"Artistically, machine - made goods will always be inferior to the hand-made fabrics; the former bear the impress of utility and haste; the hall-mark of the latter is taste and leisure; the product of steam-power, the purchaser merely buys for use, concerning himself little about its fineness of texture or delicacy of design; the labour of the handloom he almost unconsciously pauses to examine and admire. Economically, the rise of factories, even were they to employ ten times the numbers of operatives they do now, will not compensate for the loss of an occupation that for centuries has been the livelihood of a large section of the community."

While, therefore, I appreciate fully the need for an early revision of our educational policy, while I yield to none in my desire to see that the educational machinery is so overhauled as to make it more conducive to the growth of Indian enterprise and talent, while I most earnestly appeal to men like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and others, now that they have a say in the shaping of the future educational policy of India, to give to India something that would solve the complicated problem of Indian education, I cannot at the same time resist the temptation of requesting the critics to consider whether it is proper to lay the whole blame of unemployment at the doors of our educational authorities and hold them responsi- and commission.

(Continued from Col. 7).

we were thrown into contact in our college life.

"In your progress through the period of your college life you will, I am sure, develop the quality of ready sympathy, of making friends and living their lives. If you make it a pleasant habit, you may retain it after the period of youth is passed. You will likewise employ your four years in college in acquiring a facility for assimilating new ideas. This is a great privilege of youth which you must learn to carry beyond the period of college life.

COMMON WALK, COMMON TALK

"I cannot in this connection, do better than quote to you in concluding this Address, the wise words of a Hindu seer, one of the composers of a Vedic hymn centuries old, wherein is enshrined, in words of immortal wisdom, the ideal of a corporate educational life, as it was envisaged in those days. We must not imagine that corporate educational life was unknown to ancient India. We find, time after time, especially in the excavations of recent times, increasing evidence of the existence of ancient Universities where 2,000 to 3,000 pupils dwelt, assembled and carried on their search after truth. This is no place for going into this interesting branch of historical research. It is sufficient to say that I am quoting from what used to be, in modern terminology, a convocation address of those times. It fell on the ear of the student when he finished his course with his teacher. Before his departure, he met in conclave with his fellows as you are doing this afternoon, and was addressed as below. There is a great deal in this address which is of perennial importance. I am therefore justified in quoting from it:—

"Meet together, talk together; may your minds comprehend alike; common be your action and achievement; common be your thoughts and intentions, common the wishes of your hearts; so there may be thorough union among you."—(Rig Veda X. 12. 191.)

Culture Cure For Political Conflicts

JAYAKAR'S APPEAL TO C. P. STUDENTS

College Life As Training Ground For Unity

An impassioned plea for a common cultural life in India was made by Mr. M. R. Jayakar, presiding over the Annual Convocation of the Nagpur University on 7th instant. "The seeming conflict created by political pacts", he said, "will be neutralised by sympathies awakened in the region of culture and scholarship."

The best atmosphere to develop such a culture, he opined, was offered by collegiate life, where one rubs off one's angularities and assimilates what is best in others. He, therefore, advised the students to throw themselves whole and sole in the different social activities of their colleges.

The educational system, according to Mr. Jayakar, needed a change in view of the changed circumstances in the country. He pleaded for "landing places" in the educational ladder and different courses alongside the main curricula, whereby each student will find an opening where he can best utilise his faculties.

Following are extracts from Mr. Jayakar's speech:—

After paying a tribute to the achievements of the Nagpur University, Mr. Jayakar said:—

Macaulay's famous Minute was based upon the imperative need of creating a class of "interpreters" between Western and Eastern education. Since the days of their foundation the older Universities have been supplying this want. The time has, however, now arrived when this aim of education must be subordinated to another which will endeavour to create bolder spirits, with a more restless spirit of inquiry, wider ambitions and larger intellectual intrepidity, coupled with an increasing desire to pursue their work in obscurity and oblivion, unclouded by material ambitions, and willing to place at the disposal of the country their priceless gifts and achievements. India finds herself in an increasingly new environment, making it necessary for the Universities to undertake an intellectual planning with bold and creative insight. They must teach a new way of life suited to the needs of the hour.

It is easy to prophesy in this connection that, as we advance in the national aspiration after freedom, our Universities will have to take up the work which some of the younger Universities of America have partially achieved. As a result of inquiries and experiments made by several experts, they have come to adopt the following definition of "liberal" education. Negatively, it is not training in technical skill, for instance, preparing for a vocation, nor is it instruction in knowledge. These two are only the means, but not the end in itself, which must be kept absolutely distinct. The end is to use these means called liberal teaching to produce the "liberal mind", meaning thereby the creation and cultivation of the faculty called "intelligence". By that term modern educationists in that progressive country mean a 'power of self-direction' in the affairs of life.

Intelligence, it seems, is "readiness for any human situation. It is the power, wherever one goes, of being able to see, in any set of circumstances, the best response which a human being can make to those circumstances, and the two constituents of that power would seem to be:—(1) the sense of human values, and (2) a capacity for judging situations as furnishing possibilities for the realizing of those values."

NEED OF "LANDING PLACES"

"The attainment of this quality would seem to be easier, were we dealing with a simple system of homogeneous intellects or studies; but with our diversity of systems, intellects and cultures in India, the problem would appear to be more difficult. The Indian system of education, taken in its broad outlines, resembles an educational ladder, commencing from the Primary School, going through the Middle and Secondary Schools, and terminating in the apex of a College degree or Postgraduate studies. Millions enter, few reach the top, or even pass through the last stages. All intermediate stages are, by a great mistake, regarded as merely preparatory for the final stage and not being a preparation in themselves.

No system of education can be suitable for a vast and poor country like India, with its teeming millions and varying grades of culture, with different economic and industrial needs, social conceptions and religious beliefs, unless it takes note of two requisites:—(1) the creation of many "landing places" where the student may appropriately leave the main educational ladder and climb up another in a different direction and leading to a different goal.

The second requisite is that these subsidiary ladders should not be interdependent or interconnected. Each goes its own way and attempts to prepare the student in his own special interest or vocation.

SUDDEN DROP

"It appears that, under the present system, we push every one up the main ladder, regardless of his fitness for the ascent. Those who drop off, very often from circumstances beyond their control, have no landing place where they can halt, without complete ruin. They drop off straight to the bottom, losing educationally the whole benefit of the ascent they had made till they fell off. We cannot afford to ignore that we are at present dealing in India with a comparatively simple society. Science and industry have not yet been developed. Sudden changes of economic conditions constantly occur. Social ideas are rapidly changing; the professions are few and hereditary, political conditions often oppress the rise of Indian intelligence, and, lastly, there is a rapid change in the sense of values.

"It seems to me, therefore, obvious that our Universities must take up the work of inquiry and research in this direction, as other Universities in similar surroundings are doing in England and America. The need is to devise cheaper and shorter courses running alongside the main curricula and suited to the conditions of present-day society. Such courses must necessarily be short and cheap.

"The primary object of devising such courses will be to meet the wants of the country at large, but the incidental effect will be to relieve the pressure at the top, to weed out the unfit, to provide employment for less ambitious and less gifted men, and to establish a close affinity between town and country, which is very much lacking at present owing to Universities working in capital towns only.

NEED OF COMMON CULTURE

"Religion may divide India, but it is possible for us to meet and unite on the platform of a common veneration for one another's culture and civilization in India. Politics and culture have an affinity not often recognized. It is often said that, to make a nation, common origins from one historic stock are necessary. Were this the sole and invariable test of nationhood, India, I fear, can never aspire to reach nationhood. But, fortunately, history records not a few instances of nations being built out of elements uniting in the common endeavour to understand, appreciate and revere the culture and civilization of its components. That furnished the common tie which ultimately clasped them together in bonds of steel.

"I would therefore recommend the creation of a Faculty of Indian Culture. I can say from experience that there are many points of affinity between the culture and the literature of the several communities inhabiting India.

"There is something very assimilative in art and culture—something very contagious and elevating. No art or culture—worth the name can remain long in isolation. It has a tendency to blend itself with similarities which may surround it. Such blending processes went on widely in ancient India, and I am only making out a plea for the study of these processes as a regular subject of inquiry. This can be best done by the founding of a special chair for that purpose. Its ground will be very solid, and you will, by its means, eventually rear up a race of Indians in complete affinity with one another's modes of life and thought. Thus, the seeming conflict created by political pacts will be neutralized by sympathies awakened in the region of culture and scholarship.

"But the vital question is: how is the University preparing its 'alumni' to participate in the moral and political life of the country? University distinctions are an admirable thing in their own way, but they can be no substitute for the spirit of sacrifice, the capacity 'to bear each other's burdens', which are so needed in the outer world. That is a task on the accomplishment of which every student can make his contribution.

"It is well-worth remembering that unity secured at the sacrifice of individual will and independence leads more and more to the creation of a purely mechanical and external bond, a sense of iron-handed discipline hardly evoking any response in the inner hopes and aspirations of the pupil. But as we get along, we discover that our points of contact are more than our points of difference.

COLLEGIATE LIFE.

"A college atmosphere is usually most receptive. Its sense of reverence and admiration is almost pristine in its abundance and simplicity. Its heroes are speedily made and perhaps equally speedily destroyed. All special gifts receive more than due recognition in that atmosphere. How many Ciceros and Demostheneses college fancy has created is only known to those who have enjoyed the honour themselves or bestowed it on others. It is this sense of easy reverence and friendly hero-worship that is largely responsible for real cases of youthful heroism. The capacity to be easily influenced by strong and invigorating forces is an admirable feature of college life. Timid and cautious ways do sometimes have a foothold there, and calculating and hesitating moods have occasionally found a place, but the qualities that have always thriven in that atmosphere are those of the opposite description. Men seem to be continually shedding off some part of their personality into the society which surrounds them, and it is generally that part which can easily be rubbed off in the hard contact of equals. There is no conscious attempt to influence one another. It is the unconscious action and reaction of character on character. Looking back on one's college life, it is not always easy to measure one's contribution to the good or the evil of the corporate life which one lived there. It is perhaps easier to recall the debt we have owed to those with whom

(Continued in column 3)

What about YOUR Christmas Gift?

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Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

Why No Two Pairs of Eyes See Things Just Alike

Simple Tests That Show There Is a Very Great Difference in the Way Common Objects Are Perceived.

ALTHOUGH Man is born with a sense of sight, he has to learn to use it. Scientists have found by means of simple tests that there is quite a difference in the way different people interpret the things they see. One of the best known examples of this peculiarity is the familiar one of the full moon. It seems to cover a fixed angle, which is the same for all observers—at the same time and place, at least. Yet one will tell you the moon looks an inch across; another that it looks a foot across. Now the moon is at a distance, on the average, from the observer, equal to 108 times its diameter; so, if it seems to him to cover a space an inch across, he sees it nine feet away. If it is a foot across, he sees it 108 feet away; of course, the human eye is capable of distinguishing no difference in distances beyond a few miles.

Judgment of sizes and angles is found to be approximately correct only in trained observers. For instance, a small object near by must be brought closer in proportion to the eye than a large one near by to cover the same apparent angle. That is, the one-inch circle at nine feet covers up the moon; but, if the moon were not there, the one-inch circle would seem much smaller.

The reason is, as explained in Everyday Science and Mechanics, "we know it is small and near, and unconsciously make allowance for the fact.

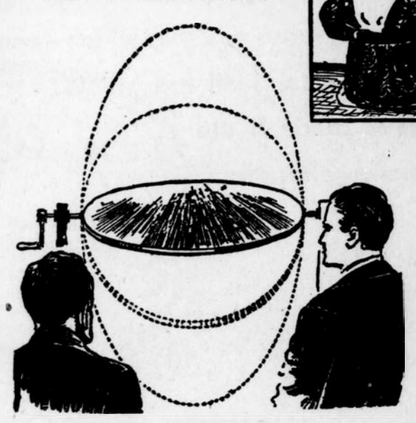
"When we look at a bird through a telescope, we see the bird larger, and suppose it to look nearer; instead of magnified, while still at the same distance. And, furthermore, we have subconscious mental resistance to our sense of sight which diminishes the apparent magnifying power of a telescope.

"One of only one and one-half or two diameters magnifying power does not seem to us to magnify at all, when we look through it. A test of this is to take a glass; look through it and estimate the power. Then look through it at some object which affords a comparison, like a yardstick or a brick wall. Look at the same field with one eye through the telescope, and through the other without artificial aid. Count the lines in the field and then those outside it, against the apparent circle of the telescope's lens. The ratio between them is the magnifying power, and it will be found more than you expected, as a rule."

Above: An Oriental Painting Whose Peculiar Perspective Is Accounted for by the Great Difference of the Japanese Perception of Objects from That of Western Eyes.

Right: A Distant Object When Viewed Through Field-Glasses Appears to Be Nearer Instead of Larger, as It Should.

Left: The Oval Test Which Proves That Circles Do Not Look Alike to Different People.



A simple test which shows that no two pairs of eyes see things exactly alike is made as follows:

Take an oval piece of cardboard and fix it on a standard, so that you can turn it. Stand, with your eye sighting along the *greatest* length of the oval; and turn it until it seems to be a circle. Now make measurements (as by sighting a pencil on it and taking the length with your thumb) you will find that it really covers the area of an oval with its *shortest* diameter toward you. In other words, you are not believing your eyes, but endeavoring to change what you see into what you think is there.

In testing two hundred subjects, Doctor Robert H. Thouless, of the University of Glasgow, says that not one reached the correct angle, and there was a great range of differences in their judgment. To this and allied effects, he gives the name of "phenomenal retrogression."

Doctor Thouless points out, for example, that if a white paper is placed under lower illumination than a gray one, so that it really reflects less light to the eye, it may yet seem brighter. Probably many readers have noticed the apparent difference in the distances, at night, of a red and a green light on the same signal post.

The high degree of "phenomenal retrogression" among members of Asiatic races tested leads Doctor Thouless to conjecture that the difference in perspective in Oriental paintings, from that in Western drawings, is due to a racial difference. However, the fact that medieval European drawings are rather Oriental in their perspective may shake this theory. And, in view of the effects here described, the artist who draws his perspective lines mathematically exact is erring in the opposite direction from the Persian painter.

A photograph of a building, for instance, differs from the effect the eye receives, because the eye changes its focus in looking from one end to the other, and the brain then alters the report from the eye, to suit its own preconceived notions.

Injuries within the brain may interfere with the seeing and memory centers and cause a familiar object to lose its meaning.

Man does not see with his eyes, but with his mind. The eyes are so constructed that they convey light impressions by way of the optic nerves to the back portion of the brain. There they make an impression on the nerve cells very much like that on the ground glass of a camera. When this impression is carried back to the brain, it has no meaning until it has been interpreted by another part of the brain. Thus in a perfectly normal condition one may have "eyes which see not." One may look in the face of a friend and be thinking of something else—no impression is made. It is as though the friend were not there.

"Only when by an effort of the mind we 'fix' the impression, and through an act of memory relate it to the person whom we see, does the image in our eyes have any meaning for us," a medical authority explains. "As we walk through the streets, the images of the objects that pass before our eyes make a series of moving-pictures, but for the most part they are ignored, making no impression.

"The importance of this is very great from an educational viewpoint. So much of our visual training is unassociated with mental activity as to make it unproductive."

Above: The Moon Covers the Same Area in Each Eye, But the Apparent Distance Varies, Making the Earth's Satellite Appear to Be Small and Near or Big and Far to Different Pairs of Eyes.

Courtesy Everyday Science and Mechanics

The Alphabet of the Vitamins

ELEVEN different vitamins are now known and since they are named after the letters of the alphabet, the newest vitamin is called K. It is found in the fat of pigs' livers, hempseed, and certain vegetables, and is used to prevent anemia in checkens.

Vitamins A, B, and C are the best known. Vitamin A, which is found in liver, milk, butter, and many green vegetables, promotes growth and helps to fight germs. Vitamin B, which is found in yeast and egg-yolk, wards off neuritis. Vitamin C, which is found in most fruit and vegetables, helps to prevent scurvy.

Vitamin D is found in most substances where A is present, except animal livers. It prevents rickets. Vitamin E, which is found in wheat-germ oil, lettuce and peas, prevents sterility.

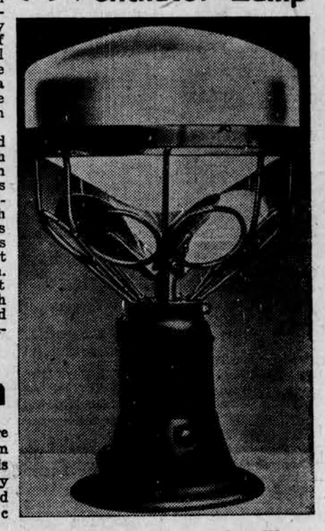
Vitamin F is rather a mystery. A scientist claims to have discovered it, but bio-chemists are inclined to suspect that it is one of the familiar vitamins masquerading as something new.

Vitamin G is found in most substances where B is present. It benefits nerves and digestion.

Vitamin H is found in milk, yeast, kidneys and liver. Its value has not yet been determined.

The existence of Vitamins I and J is still a matter of doubt. Although it is claimed that these two vitamins have been discovered, definite proof is lacking.

A Ventilator Lamp



The Reflecting Lamp, Which Throws Light Directly on the Subject, Is Equipped With an Electric Ventilator Which Clears and Cools the Air.

AN electric lamp that serves the twofold purpose of giving an excellent light for reading or working purposes and ventilating a room is a recent invention.

The lamp is equipped with a series of reflectors which throws light directly on the subject. At the same time the built-in ventilating device is set in motion to reduce the temperature of the room to a comfortable degree and clear the air of a crowded room filled with tobacco smoke or with smoke due to other causes.

The Use of Silver

THE use of silver per capita in the United States is by far the largest of any country in the world.

Silver has been known since very early times and is found widely in nature, as shown by spectrum analysis. It is usually found only in small quantities, although masses of several hundred-weights have been mined. Although silver is also present in sea-water in minute quantities, the quantity of this metal in all the seas and oceans of the world is estimated to amount to two million tons.

A Pair of Musical Gloves

Musical Gloves Which Have a Small Whistle of Different Pitch Attached to the Tip of Each Finger.

MUSICAL to the fingertips! That literally describes Roberto Olivera, who is a resident of Agua Caliente, Mexico.

Mr. Olivera is literally musical to his fingertips because of his inventive genius. He has perfected a pair of musical gloves which he wears when a mood for music descends upon him. In fact, he is compelled to don this unique covering for his hands in order to play this unusual musical device.

To make his musical gloves Mr. Olivera selected 10 short metal whistles in the form of a reed, each of which has a different pitch, and attached one to each of the fingertips of a pair of gloves. He plays the gloves by passing the fingertips across his lips.

Bringing the Zoo to the Schoolroom

Demonstrating a New Idea in Teaching Natural History by Using Small Models of Various Wild Animals Placed in Portable Cases. This Method, It is Claimed, Eliminates Fear on the Part of the Pupils.

ZOOS are now brought directly into classrooms in a new educational idea for the teaching of natural history.

Heretofore pupils in the schools had to be conducted personally to the various big museums for the purpose of studying natural history. This involved a great loss of time from their other lessons.

The problem was solved by the construction of small models, built by the same men who construct the groups in the American Museum of Natural History and in fact, by the same men who hunted the various animals in Africa or away up in the Arctic. The models are small reproductions of the larger ones in the big museums. Authorities claim that this method is one of the greatest educational advances in some time.

One result of the course with models is the elimination of fear of wild animals on the part of the pupils. Most children have an abnormal fear of these animals—whether alive or mounted in museums. The course with the models apparently cures them of this for little girls have no fear of putting their heads in a (stuffed) tiger's mouth and taking a ride on the zebra.

The accompanying illustration shows a class in a public school engaged in the study of Arctic life with the use of small models. Note miniature walrus in portable case. This group is identical with a large museum group and is lighted by concealed electric bulbs.

The deep, boxlike frame containing the figures of the animals is mounted on a stand which brings the models to an eye-level that is comfortable for the sitting pupils. When the hidden lights are turned on each figure stands out clearly.

This new educational idea originated with Louis and John Jonas, long associates of the late Carl Akeley, and leading Museum taxidermists.

A New Cycle in Bicycles

CHALK up another achievement for the age of speed, for a new cycle in bicycles is at hand.

This odd vehicle, the inventor claims, can be propelled at a speed as high as 45 miles an hour. It is a safety bicycle of conventional form, with the exception that a second sprocket is substituted for the familiar handlebars. This enables the rider to "pedal" with his hands as well as his feet, the hands applying power to the front wheel. The foot pedals drive the rear wheel in the conventional manner.

Steering of this odd bicycle is done by means of the front wheel.

A New Type of Bicycle Having a Second Sprocket in the Place of Handlebars. Working Both Hands and Feet a Speed of 45 Miles an Hour Is Claimed to Be Possible.

Home as a Place of Danger

MUCH is said about the security of the home these days, but if the statistics on safety are taken into account, home is a most dangerous place. These statistics show that in 1934 one was just about as safe on the street, either afoot or in an automobile as he was in the home. Motor accidents accounted for 36,000 deaths last year while home injuries accounted for nearly as many, 34,500.

The cost of these accidents was in about the same proportion, except that the home injuries took a dollar toll greater than in industry or other walks of life where people are gainfully employed. Motor accidents cost the American public $780,000,000 in 1934. Home accidents cost $640,000,000. Industrial accidents cost $600,000,000.

While motor accidents are slightly more productive of death than home injuries, the fact is cited that in many communities the reverse is the case. Figures of the Newark Safety Council, which showed 97 people killed as a result of home injuries in the city of Newark during 1934, while automobile accidents caused only 88 deaths.

Home accidents are shown to be the result of carelessness of one kind or another. Falls and burns account for the majority of home injuries.

Sleeping, about the only home activity that does not require light as an aid to seeing, also seems to be dangerous. A four-year record kept by the State Board of Health of Kansas showed that 39 per cent of injuries in the home were in the bedroom. Living rooms came second with 21 per cent.

Milk of the Moose

ATTEMPTS at domesticating the moose finally have become successful. A ranch has now been started in Canada, on which moose will be raised for their milk.

In addition to being a source of meat, the moose is the natural beast of burden in many parts of Canada. It is strong and can be ridden and driven.

Winter feeding, expensive in the case of cows and horses, is economical, for moose thrive on lichens found beneath the snow and on willow tips which protrude above. Far hardier than cattle, they are also extremely docile when bred in captivity.

A City Already Old to the Ancients

A CITY which was 3000 years old when the blind poet, Homer, sang of Troy, has been partly unearthed near Mosul in Mesopotamia, and further excavations give good promise of revealing cities lying beneath it which were begun 5500 years before Christ, or nearly 7500 years ago. How 20 cities, each piled atop the ruins of the last, are being excavated by archæologists, is described in the Scientific American by Jotham Johnson of the University Museum in Philadelphia. The city of Ur, so long regarded as extremely ancient, was not yet to be built for 1000 years when level 12 of Tepe Gawra was peopled by a thriving citizenry.

In the Orient, the building materials used were bricks of sun dried clay, and when the "rain descended and the floods came, and the winds blew and beat" upon a house it often fell because the clay dissolved. It was easier to level off a half-ruined building or city, bring in more material and start a new one on top, than to clear off and start anew. This is why so many of the ancient cities excavated by archæologists are high mounds.

The one near Mosul, called Tepe Gawra, proved to have 20 city layers and the city which was 3000 years old as long ago as 3000 years—ancient history to the ancients themselves—was the twelfth numbered from the top down. So old was it that no evidences of the use of metal were found—though pottery was plentiful.

Another reason for the moundlike nature of old Oriental cities is illustrated by the discovery, in the ruined buried walls of a house at level 12, of a pot which contained the remains of a lamb stew, left there to be found 6000 years later.

AGE takes it out of a man OKASA Puts it back

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Anglo-Jap. Conflict In Far East

WILL JAPAN RESORT TO FORCE?

Grave Tension Sequel To Campaign Against "Br. Control" In China

SHANGHAI, (By Mail.)

The Japanese Press and especially the three great newspapers sold in Shanghai, the "Mainichi", the "Nippo", and the "Nichi Nichi" have been recently carrying on a violent campaign against what they call the "British Control" exercised on the International Concession of the City, the main object of it being to increase and strengthen the Japanese influence in the area.

JAPANESE DEMANDS.

Following demands have been formulated:—

(a) That the administration of Shanghai, a part of Asia, should be carried on by Asiatics themselves instead of by Englishmen as is being done at present.

(b) That the present type of education imparted in the International Concession under the direction of the Municipal Council is too "English" and does not suit the Japanese children in the area.

(c) That there should be a complete reshuffling in the electoral system of the concession, abolition of all restrictions against the Japanese and initiation of "democratic" reforms as would permit the Japanese inhabiting the concession area, to vote in greater numbers.

WILL FORCE BE USED?

The Japanese propaganda has created considerable impression in the city and pessimistic predictions are being made everywhere. It is rumoured that if the Japanese do not obtain their demands in an amicable way, they would either occupy a part of the territory outside the Concession, by force or settle down in Hankow, which due to the reason of density of population and the presence of a great number of industrial houses, is the richest section of the Concession.

It is alleged that the reason why the Japanese have not so far formulated any objections against the Chinese works in the section of Chiangwan at the mouth of Yangtse River is because they are waiting for the Chinese to finish the plan of construction so that they might afterwards occupy it by force.

PREPARED FOR OCCUPATION

It is however, more likely that the Japanese would consider the section of the Hankow to be more advantageous for settlement. Hankow forms at present, a part of the International Concession. Ever since the barracks have been built on the banks of the Yangtse between Hankow and Chapei, the Japanese have been carrying on military manoeuvres in the area. These manoeuvres are in the form of occupation of the bridges, erection of barricades in the streets, installation of telephonic wires, etc. It will not be an exaggeration to say that every soldier in the Japanese garrison knows perfectly what to do, in case he is ordered to occupy Shanghai.

The Japanese claims have considerably increased the tension in the local political situation and any minor incident may result in grave complications.

GLOOMY FUTURE

Commenting on the Japanese activities, the "Daily Express", London, remarks that it is not the assassination of Hideo Nakayama at Shanghai, some time ago, which is the veritable cause of the military measures taken by Japan in the great Chinese port. What has really made the Tokyo Government anxious is the rumour that English Bankers are planning a loan of fifty million pounds to China in order to guarantee the new Chinese currency.

The fact that the prices of all commodities have suddenly fallen in China is of equal value as the Chinese market is of capital importance to the Japanese trade.

Japan, adds the journal, has chosen this moment to act because the English fleet is occupied elsewhere. It is possible that the shot which killed Hideo Nakayama may have its echoes throughout the world.

In any case, something is going to happen in the Far East which may make the Abyssinian war look like an innocent play.

CHINA MUST REJECT PROPOSED LOAN

Strong Opposition To Reported British Move

TOKYO, (By Mail.)

It is reported in Tokyo that Britain's proposal for a loan to China provides for a credit of £10,000,000 to be advanced to China by a Four-Power Consortium consisting of Great Britain, Japan, the United States and France.

PLANS OF LOAN

The Loan would be secured by Tariff revenue and would be redeemable instalments over a period of 30 years. The plan also provides for the appointment of foreign auditors and advisers to the Central Bank of China, which Nanking's recent Currency Decree proposed to turn into a Central Reserve Bank.

It was understood that the Japanese Foreign Office will return a non-committal reply to the proposal, because:—

1. Japan is seriously affected by the abrupt currency reform action of China, and, while the question of a joint loan is being given consideration, it is too early to reach a decision.

2. It cannot yet be predicted whether Nanking can carry out its new currency reform programme. With influential factions in north and south China refusing to support it, China appears to be divided into three parts on the question.

3. Japan naturally welcomes a strengthening of the financial system in China by linking it to the Sterling Bloc, but in the event of Foreign Aid, Japan cannot agree to any international management of Chinese finances.

JAPANESE OPPOSITION

The opinion of the War Office, however, is not so reserved. The "Jiji Shimpo" states that the Army believes any proposal for a loan to China, whether it be by a single Power or by a Consortium, "must be rejected".

The Army's views were summed up as follows:—

The Chinese people, long burdened by bad administration, place no confidence in their Government. They trust only in hard silver and the result of the Nanking Decree for the nationalization of silver and circulation of paper money only can hardly be expected to be satisfactory.

China's new currency policy was announced without any previous understanding with the provincial authorities and local warlords and it is unlikely that these officials will obey instructions from the Central Government. If all silver in their possession has to be turned over to Nanking, they will be unable to purchase anything without the permission of the Central Government, a situation that would mean their political ruin.

Enforcement of the new policy by the Nanking Government will compel the local authorities to abandon their ambiguous attitudes and manifest their real intentions toward Nanking. They are likely to be emboldened to attempt complete separation.

A loan for China to assist currency control, whether it be by one nation or several, must be rejected by Japan.—Reuter.

CHINA MUST REDUCE CUSTOMS DUTIES

Japanese Chamber Of Commerce's Demand

OSAKA (By Mail).

According to "Osaka Mainichi," the Japanese Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution to the Ministeries of Commerce, Finance and Foreign Affairs to make attempts towards an amelioration of the Sino-Nippon economic relations, declaring at the same time, that this could only be possible if China reduced its customs duties on the Japanese goods.

The resolution runs as follows: That the Chinese customs tariffs transformed a few years ago, from "ad valorem" basis to equivalent duties on a list of articles, have proved particularly disadvantageous to Japanese products. Same rates are applied to the European as to the Japanese goods although the prices of the latter are much lower in comparison. Such a tariff policy is not only in contradiction to international good faith but it prevents any possible improvement in the Sino-Nippon economic relations. It is desirable that the Japanese Government adopt proper measures to remedy the situation.

COMPLAINT AGAINST NANKING

It must be remembered, declares the journal, that since February 1929, the Nanking Government have revised the tariffs five times. Although, the Japanese products have not been nominally prohibited, nevertheless this policy has succeeded in restricting the importation from Japan specially of wheat, artificial silk and electric lamps to a considerable extent.

Calculating the present Chinese tariffs from the "ad valorem" point of view, it may be said that while the European linen is charged 22 per cent., Japan has to pay as much as 88 per cent., while the Italian Macaroni pay 35 per cent. the Japanese "Udans" have to pay between 170 to 220 per cent. In the similar way while the duties on American oranges amount to about 10 per cent., those on the Japanese "Mikans" rise to 120 per cent.

The tariffs on other specifically Japanese commodities range from 140 per cent. for tinned salmon-trout to 33. per cent. for "Sake."

EIGHTH ALL-INDIA ORIENTAL CONFERENCE

Will Be Held In Mysore On 29th December

The Local Secretary writes:—

The Conference will meet in Mysore on the 29th, 30th and 31st of December.

Members of the Conference who wish to read papers before the sections are requested to send each paper along with a short summary. More than 200 papers have already been registered.

A Parishad of Sanskrit Pandits will meet at Mysore during the Conference and recognised institutions like Sanskrit Pathasalas, Religious Matts and Viharas and Government Muzrai and Education Departments are invited to delegate learned Pandits to take part in the Parishad.

POETS' CONGRESS.

An All-India Mushahira or Congress of Poets will also be held when readings from the compositions of these poets will be given and matters of interest to the poets of all India will be discussed.

There will be an exhibition of oriental manuscripts, antiquities and fine arts and arrangements will be made to provide accommodation for exhibits, if information is sent before 10th December 1935.

It is proposed to arrange for three excursions in motor buses if a sufficient number of members register their names by 10th December and pay the cost in advance on or before the morning of 29th December. The approximate time and cost are mentioned below. The estimate includes the cost of boarding and of returning to Mysore.

(A) Mysore City and Chamundo Hill, (Half day) Rs. 1-0-0.

(B) Seringapatam, Somanathapur, Cauvery falls and Sivasamudram (One day) Rs. 5-0-0.

(C) Sravanabelagola, Belur and Halebid, (Two days) Rs. 10-0-0.

An illustrated guide book for the Mysore State is under preparation. It will be supplied free to the full members of the Conference. To others its price is annas eight.

ACCOMMODATION.

The arrangements for Boarding and Lodging for visiting members will be made as far as possible in accordance with their wishes, which they are requested to make known to the Local Secretary by 10th December 1935 at the latest.

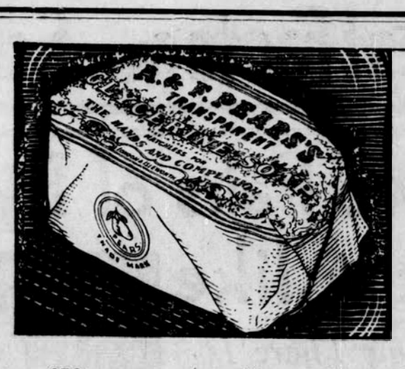
DRESS AND EQUIPMENT.

During Christmas the climate of Mysore is cool and pleasant, the maximum temperature being about 84deg. and the minimum 60deg." Visitors should bring some warm garments and their own bedding. On important occasions, dark lounge suits or corresponding Indian dress would be required. It is desirable that such delegates and members as are entitled to wear academical dress should attend the opening session in their academic costumes.

Delegates, members and invitees should ask their friends to communicate with them, while at Mysore, c/o the Oriental Conference, Mysore. The mails will be kept in the Enquiry Office.

All enquiries should be addressed to the Local Secretary, Eighth All-India Oriental Conference, University of Mysore, Mysore.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Princess Victoria all offices, colleges and schools here were closed at 2 p.m. on Saturday at Rewa.



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MESSAGE OF BIRTH CONTROL

It Must Be Carried To Remotest Villages, Says Sanger

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, one of the chief protagonists of the modern birth control movement, who is now in Calcutta, explaining her mission in this country pointed out, in the course of a special interview to the "United Press," that she had devoted 21 years in cause of birth control and her entire work had been voluntary. Even her Indian trip was at her own expense. As such, she hoped to find men and women in India who were willing to give at least one year's voluntary service in this cause.

Proceeding she observed that the education of masses in this direction must precede any practical plan on a big scale. For this she proposes initiating doctors, health authorities and women into the principles of birth control so that from among them several small groups of active men and women could be formed, who would carry the message in vernacular to the remotest villages.

Concluding Mrs. Margaret Sanger said that no country can be great, which enslaves its motherhood. The education she proposed would be the first step towards the salvation of India. A plan that might well be adopted to balance the population according to her was that every family should have four children. Of these they should have the number they could take care of and the State should support the rest. —United Press.

Poona Weather Report

POONA, December 8.

The trough of low pressure persists in the Andaman sea. It caused local rain in lower Burma, Amherst reporting one and half inches. Nearly general light rain is also reported from the United Provinces hills and local showers occurred in Kashmir East Rajputana and east Central India.

Forecast:—Local rain will continue in lower Burma. Scattered light showers are also likely in East Rajputana, United Provinces and the Central parts of the country.—A. P.

WILL POLAND CHANGE HER FOREIGN POLICY?

Resignation Of Mr. Beck Anticipated

WARSAW, (By Mail.)

According to the Socialist paper, "Robotnik", the persistent rumours in the foreign press regarding the resignation of Mr. Beck the Polish Foreign Minister, may soon come to be realised.

The foreign policy of Poland may indeed experience profound changes and turn again in favour of France.

TWO CAMPS IN EUROPE

Europe, adds the journal, is divided into two camps—that of war with Hitler and Hungary on one side, and that of peace with France, U. S. S. R. and the Little Entente on the other.

The whole of Europe has been looking at Poland with distrust. The present situation demands that Poland should choose the right path and change its policy.

The "Warszawski Dziennik Narodowy" declares: "The public opinion in Poland is not only restless but is being misled deliberately. Since last May we have a Foreign Minister whose intentions, even on the elementary problems of foreign policy are not known to the people. The utter silence of the Foreign Minister on to-day's problems is a complete anachronism."

A. I. Homoeopathic Conference

Dr. G. B. Patel wires from Navsari:—

The fourth All-India Homoeopathic Conference will be convened on 30|31st December 1935 at St. John's College, Agra. Capt. C. Oommen, M.B.B.S., Travancore, will preside. The delegate fee is fixed at Rs. 3.

Papers and resolutions should be addressed to the general secretary, Dr. G. B. Patel, Navsari, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Lahore, Dec. 7.—Four persons who were arrested for violation of the Curfew Order were produced before K. S. Mian Hakimud-Din, Additional District Magistrate, who fined them Rs. 2 each.—United Press.

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An Appeal To Karnatak Residents Of Bombay

The Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Karnatak Literary Conference has addressed the following appeal to Karnatak residents in Bombay:—

Karnatak Literary Conference is to meet in this City during the X'mas holidays. The Session of the Conference will commence on the 26th (Thursday) of this month at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, Fort. May I, in this connection, bring to your pointed and earnest attention the following considerations?

This is the first time that the Conference is being held in this great city. A rare opportunity of exhibiting our power of organization and love of Karnatak has been afforded to us. A large number of distinguished persons are expected to attend the Conference. Having regard to the fact that we are the residents of the premier city in India, their expectations about us will be naturally and necessarily high. Consequently, we must leave no stone unturned to fulfil those expectations and rise equal to a great occasion.

Such of you as have not yet joined the Reception Committee will, I trust, become members at once and induce others to do so. Without your assistance, advice and co-operation, the Conference can never become a success. If you need any further particulars they will be gladly furnished. The offices of the Reception Committee are at 8, Dwarkadas Mansions, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.

SANDALWOOD

(Continued From Page 3.)

seed and the after-care of the seedlings until they build up hardy stems. The growth of the tree is slow and a tree before it is at least sixty years old would not yield the marketable sandalwood. On red murrum soil the tree would mature early and on richer soil retaining moisture it would take another 15 to 20 years to mature. My young trees have long begun to bear seed and now almost the whole length of my green hedge is seen thickly studded with the species, saplings and healthily growing young trees without the least care and effort on my part. The ripe seeds on the trees invite birds which carry the seeds in their beaks, and drop them from their perch after eating the sweet outer covering. Chance dropping of the seed from the perch of the birds into any chance clums below helps propagation without human effort and all that one need do is to raise firstly a few trees to serve as seeds bearers. The leaves of the sandalwood trees being very small and not thickly clustered do not at all come in the way of subordinate crops because the trees do not shade the ground on which they occur. They are shapely trees and look as good as trimmed. A tree aged about sixty years old and growing on red murrum soil may yield about 3 maunds (1 Bengal maund) of the marketable sandalwood worth about Rs. 30. Since the landholder has not to apply either capital or labour to raising the trees, realisation of Rs. 30 even after sixty years, need not to discourage cultivation of the tree because the trees simply "left to live" would benefit his progeny. The sandalwood we daily use in our ceremonials was never our own production. Careful cultivation of the sandalwood on private lands would materially improve economic development of our districts, though not immediately, at least sixty years hence and our posterity would be benefitted by our care given to the cultivation.

VARIED USES.

The heart wood of the tree is alone marketable while the sapwood has no value. The use of sandalwood is well detailed in the Ayurvedic science and among Hindus the paste made of it is in every day use in our ceremonials; among Mahomedans also it is equally popular during social ceremonials and among Parsis the wood has large demand for offerings to their fire temples. Exquisitely carved articles are produced from this wood. The wood is known to yield 3 per cent. to 6 per cent. of volatile oil used by the medical science and supposed to be the basis of the famous German preparation known as "Salvarsan." In its pure state the oil is one of the main ingredients of scented hair-oils and many floral extracts. The wood is known to be bitter, cooling, sedative and astringent. The oil prepared from the wood in the Mysore Government factories finds large demand in the European market.

Sandalwood is of two kinds, red and white. The red wood is mostly found in the southern parts while the white sandalwood (Santal Album) known commonly as "shri grandha" occurs in the Mysore Province, Dharwar, Belgaum and Kanara districts.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Why This Differentiation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr Boyad, the Finance Member replying to a question in the Punjab Legislative Council stated that the eighteen Muslim leaders interned in connection with Shahoganj agitation were getting subsistence allowances ranging from Rs. 25 to 120 a month. It seems Government feel their duty to support the externees or internees as the case may be, because the restrictions disable them from making two ends meet. But it is a bit hard to understand the motive of the Government when they act upon a different policy with regard to others placed under similar restrictions.

I was interned in my village on the 5th June last after undergoing a full two months' grilling at the hands of the Punjab C. I. D. in Lahore Fort. From the above mentioned statement of the Finance Member it is logically follows that the Government, is bound to see it that the externees and internees alike should have some means of subsistence. But in certain cases this necessary consideration has been ignored, and mine is one of them.

The Government have never taken the trouble of ascertaining whether I have adequate means of subsistence or not. I am expected to support myself and my family on the income of my land, but the amount of land I possess the Government never cared to know or else ignored this prime factor.

May I here state for the information of the authorities concerned that our family estate in the village is not more than 3 ghamaons. Two squares of land bought in the Bikaner State have proved a non-profitable bargain so far.

Probably there are cases like mine of externees and internees whom the Government do not think their duty to support, or if any support is granted, it is nominal and inadequate. I am at a loss to understand the reason behind the policy of such differentiation.

I have a strong feeling that grave injustice is being done to me because the village where I have been interned is so primitive in life and culture that I stand to starve both materially and culturally. The Government has not thought it proper to intern me in some town where I could work for my unfinished thesis and earn my living.

Will the authorities take the trouble of noticing their neglect in this case or could we expect the authorities to initiate some inquiry into certain deserving cases where the much needed allowances have not been granted?—Yours etc.,

BHAG SING,
M. A. Calif. interned
in Village, Makhsuspur,
Dist. Hoshiarpur.

A Welcome Departure In Company Management

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Recent two reports of Shareholders' Committees, viz., the one relating to the Nagpur Mills and the other to the Scindia Steamship Co. are a welcome departure in the relations of shareholders with the management.

The one relating to the Nagpur Mills was insisted upon by the shareholders at the annual meeting of the Nagpur Mills held on 18th November 1932 and the tactful gesture of the chairman, Sir Naorojo Saklatwala, respected the shareholders' wishes, though not without some hesitation.

This Committee, though originally appointed for one year only and selected by the share-holders, was continued even by the management for two subsequent years and at every subsequent annual meeting the management in their annual reports and the Chairman from the chair appreciated the services and co-operation of this Committee.

The usefulness and fair-mindedness of this Committee resulted in the management accepting some of their suggestions and the three reports published by this Committee show a material saving running into 7 figures by retrenchment and re-organisation of the staff alone, besides the several reforms in other directions which are reflected in the recent accounts of the Company.

The other Committee—that relating to the Scindia Steamship Company,—came into existence under happier circumstances.

It was invited—voluntarily—by the Chairman at the annual meeting held on 14th October, 1933, and the members were selected by the Chairman himself "to provide an opportunity to share-holders to study the affairs of the Company and to see whether certain criticisms made against the management were justified and also to make suggestions for improvement, if necessary, in the management of the Company" (vide Committee's Report p. 1.).

This Committee worked for two years on the materials of a "fairly comprehensive nature" furnished by the management both by statements, etc., and at interviews with the Board and the management and its Report recently published has not only been found satisfactory by the shareholders, but is a pleasing contrast to some unbridled, uninformed and irrelevant criticism which, unfortunately, has become a constant factor at the annual meeting of this Company.

We have no doubt that the management will appreciate the work of this Committee whom their Chairman voluntarily invited as aforesaid and seriously consider the suggestion which, as the Report shows, are so well considered.

These two instances afford a very convincing proof that there are, amongst the share-holder class, persons who can take a dispassionate and unprejudiced view of the situation and justify the confidence even of the management and also that they can protect the management from undeserved, and at times venomous attacks, at the hands of some irresponsible or interested shareholders.

The Shareholders' Association has sent a Memorandum to the authorities suggesting reforms for the new Companies' Act and their representative has been invited on the Committee to be appointed by the Government to consider the amendments to the Act.

May I suggest that provision should be insisted upon in the new Act for appointments, when necessary, of Shareholders' Committees like those mentioned above and that the procedure for such appointments should not be fettered as we find now in the case of requisition meetings by the shareholders?—Yours, etc.,

FAIR-MINDEDNESS.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

A Draconian Measure

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The powers that be have at last introduced a Bill to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act and the City of Bombay Police Act, in the current session of the Legislative Council. This Bill, if passed as drafted, would be a Draconian measure. The move to enhance the already wide powers of the Police should be strongly condemned. The lawful authority for an Inspector of Police to raid by night or by day, and by force, if necessary, any house, room or place without warrant will be a great source of danger to the personal freedom and liberty of citizens. This will be an uncivilized act and cause alarm in the City. Any innocent person may be trapped anywhere on mere suspicion. It may be recalled that when a certain place in the City was raided under warrant, no less a person than Mr. B. G. Horniman was made a victim of the famous "Satta Case" of 1934 by the "carelessness" of a Police Officer, in charge of the raid. From this it is easy to imagine what misfortune will befall the citizens when the warrants are done away with. Are the City Police, like Caesar's wife, above reproach?

The proposed amendment of the Section 11 would be a great boon to the Police Informants, who would be tempted to encroach upon the reputation of many a respectable citizen by the greed of easy money. A strong protest should be launched by the M. L. C.'s against the amendment.—Yours, etc.,

L. N. KESARKER.
R. T. MASURKER.

Pt. Vishnu Digamber's Music

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with pleasure the letter of Mr. N. M. Khare, Principal, Sangeet Vidyalaya, Ahmedabad, on the above subject and I consider it to be a well-balanced and a scientific explanation in direct contrast to the exaggerated and unscientific one of Pt. Onkarnath and his like. I am glad that the statement has come from an authoritative source and from a person who was in close touch with the late Panditji for a pretty long time. Mr. Khare has given a complete lie to the story of the putting out of a 30 candle power lamps and the extraordinary phenomenon of Pt. Onkarnath being lifted bodily to a height of one and a half foot etc.—Yours, etc.,

A. P. WAGLE.

Wanted Cosmopolitan Swimming Bath

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There is urgent necessity of increasing the number of swimming baths in the City of Bombay and Suburbs. The proposal to construct a new swimming bath in Bombay is really welcome. There are already three swimming baths in the City, out of which is only one is made available to Hindus, Muslims and Parsis. It is said that the new swimming bath is to be made available only to Hindus. It is difficult to understand the canker of communalism in such small matters. The swimming baths should be thoroughly cosmopolitan. Communalism is awfully odious in civic amenities and sports. It is a matter of great regret as to why we should display exclusiveness among ourselves. Bombay is said to be cosmopolitan in several respects, but at the same time, it is cursed with a detestable type of caste parochialism. Some hospitals, gymkhanas, and schools bear communal labels which amply exhibit limitedness and littlemindedness. What is needed, is redemption from this exclusiveness. I hope that the promoters of the new swimming bath will try their level best to make it thoroughly cosmopolitan.—Yous etc.

KANTILAL D. KORA.

Steamer Companies And Christmas Concessions

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the 'Xmas season is fast approaching the Railway and Steamship Companies will be advertising their concessions. I have one or two suggestions to make to the Company which runs ferry-boats between Bombay and Goa.

(1) They must arrange to run a steamer at 6 p.m. (or a little later) on the 23rd December from Bombay to reach Goa next morning or even noon. The fact is that nobody likes to miss the Midnight Mass on the night of the 24th and in the absense of a steamer on the 23rd evening people make a rush on the 24th morning with the result that they are packed in the steamer like sardines in a tin and have perforce to suffer a deal of inconvenience.

(2) A steamer should leave Goa on the evening of 2nd January to be in Bombay direct at about 6 a.m. the next day. This steamer as well as the one of the 23rd December should carry passengers with return tickets only.

The concession granted on the return ticket in the past was negligible and I would suggest that this time the Company should charge for the return voyage one and a half times the single fare.

Finally I appeal to the Company to advertise these above concessions in the local Goan and Marathi papers and for a couple of days in the English 'dailies' and I am sure the trouble and expenses will be simply repaid by increased sale of tickets. Even if no great profit is made the Company will be doing a "good turn" to its clients who patronize it day in and day out.—Yours, ets.,

SCOUTER SEBY.

NATIONALIST INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

(Continued from page 6.)

sociation, composed of the representatives of the important papers and news agencies of the world and enjoying considerable prestige in the eyes of the public and the Government. The members of this association are the collectors and purveyors of news for all the important papers of the world. An association of this sort is, therefore, potentially a very useful machinery for disseminating Indian news abroad. But, unfortunately, there are very few Indian journalists in Europe and this machinery is not, therefore, being made use of. Besides these permanent clubs or associations, the international conferences and congresses that are periodically held, afford opportunities for developing international contact. There is no earthly subject on which an international conference is not held once a year. Unfortunately, very few of such conferences are attended by Indians. The result is that India loses these opportunities for making herself known to the outside world. Most regrettable in this connection is the regular absence of India at the annual "P-E-N" (Poets, Editors and Novelists) Congress, which is held in different countries by rotation. This Congress affords a splendid opportunity for bringing together poets and writers from different parts of the world.

British Propagandist Methods

Besides these agencies there are some international organisations, which are under British influence and which, therefore, serve Britain's object of popularising herself in other countries. Organisations like the "A-P-A" (All-Peoples' Association) and Rotary Club have their branches in most countries in Europe and their headquarters are in London. (The headquarters of the "P-E-N" Club are also in London). These organisations are very much under British influence and they, therefore, do propaganda for Britain in a very subtle manner.

The method of propaganda generally followed by the British is indirect and subtle and such propaganda is, in the long run, most effective. Recently, Italy and Germany having launched on foreign propaganda on a large scale and budgeted large sums of money for the purpose, Britain has felt called upon to adopt the same tactics. Only a few months ago, the Council for Cultural Relations with other countries was founded in London under the patronage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and with the active support of five Government departments. So Britain has now adopted the method of open and direct propaganda.

Probably the most effective propaganda which Britain has launched up till now is through films. Two films are worth mentioning in this connection—"Bengali" (or "Lives of a Bengal Lancer") and "Bosambo." The former depicts Britain's civilizing mission in India and the latter in Africa. Both the films are very effective as pro-British propaganda.

I shall now proceed to make some suggestion as to what steps we should adopt for educating our people to take greater interest in foreign affairs and for making India better known abroad.

(TO BE CONTINUED).

"Mischievous Movement" Of Economic Boycott

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

A meeting of the District Congress Committee held here last evening passed a resolution condemning the murders and murderous assaults in Lahore and opining that these had been the direct outcome of the mischievous movement of economic boycott preached by the interested persons.

The Committee while sympathising with the victims of the recent riot implored people to do their best to check the abominable cult of lathi and knife as it resulted in the untold miseries to the innocent, and loss of life and trade.—United Press.

An Amsterdam message states that the International Tin Committee has decided to propose to the Governments of the restriction countries to fix the production for the first quarter of 1936 at 90 per cent. of the standard quota as compared with the present 80 per cent.

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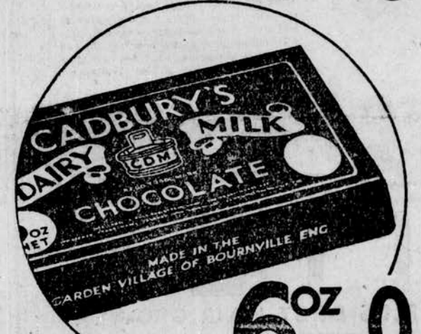

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If Geneva Enforces Oil Embargo

Italy Will Be Handicapped In War Operations

In view of a possible embargo on oil against Italy, the following illuminating article on "Petroleum Traffic in the Mediterranean" published recently in "La Vie Financiere", Paris, may prove to be of particular interest.

"Italy's total annual consumption of petroleum products including oil, amounts nearly to 500,000 tons in time of peace, supplied in the following manner: Rumania 30 per cent., Russia 26 per cent., U.S.A. 15 per cent., Persia 10 per cent., rest 10 per cent.

The amount does not constitute even 1 per cent. of the world's actual total production which is estimated at 210 million tons for the year 1935.

It may, however, be easily quadrupled during the Ethioplan campaign and the period of tension between the European Powers.

At first sight, it may appear that Italy could import all its requirements from Rumania through the medium of the adjoining countries, which have already shown some kind of hostility to the sanctions, and thus carry on the campaign successfully, provided the passage across the Suez is left open for its transports to Ethiopia. To realise the position of Italy from its proper perspective, we must, however, study the traffic of petroleum in the Mediterranean which equals nearly half the amount of mineral oils transported by sea.

In a way, the Mediterranean basin represents the main centre of competition in petroleum. Towards it converge the petroleum, on the one hand, coming from United States and Mexico, passing via Gibraltar and, on the other hand, from Persia and the Dutch East Indies, passing via the Suez Canal. To this may also be added that which comes from Russia and Rumania via the Black Sea.

FALL IN U. S. EXPORTS

Since the year 1927, the surplus production of petroleum in the regions round about the Mediterranean Sea, has successfully prevented the entry of the non-Mediterranean product, particularly that from the United States.

The decline in the U.S.A. trade may indeed appear enormous when it is realised that its imports have fallen from 392,000 tons in 1913 to 20 000 in 1933, while during the same period that of Russia have riser from 108,000 to 487,000 and that of Rumania from 5,000 to 96,000.

The attempt towards an elimination of non-Mediterranean product extends as much to the Oriental basin as to the Occidental.

In fact the U.S.A. share of the North African imports of Hydrocarbides fell from 38 per cent. in 1929 to 3 per cent., in 1933, a fall of 90 per cent. in four years . . . .

Before the Great War about 510,000 tons of petroleum were transported through the North-South direction of the Suez Canal. Three-fourths of this amount came from America and half of the rest from Russia. On the other hand, the average quantity transported through the South-North direction was only 291,000 tons, most of which came from the Dutch East Indies and Burma.

PERSIAN OIL GOES UP

Between 1913 and 1934, the North-South transports have only increased from 510,000 to 635,000 while the South-North transports have risen from 291,000 to 5,136,000. This has been mostly due to the Persian oil, whose share through this route alone amounted to 4,536,000 tons in 1934.

The repercussions of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict on the petroleum traffic have been considerable. Comparing the first quarter of the year 1934 with that of 1935, it is seen that the North-South transports rose from 518,000 tons to 362,000 tons due partly to the exceptional abundance of mineral oils coming from Soviet Russia and partly to the transports sent to Suez from Curacao.

On the other hand, the traffic of raw petroleum in the South-North direction during the same period fell from 955,000 tons to 290,000 tons while that of other petroleum products rose from 285,000 tons to 336,000 tons.

Including all categories of oil, it may be stated that the shipments from Abadan amounted only to 1,866,000 tons as against 2,185 000, while that from the Isles of Sonde, only to 281,000 tons, that is, 90,000 tons less in comparison to the first quarter of 1934.

IN CASE OF BAN.

The question that may be asked is what will be the position of Italy in case her principle suppliers Russia and England refuse to trade with her.

She can hardly depend upon her internal assets. At present there are only three modern refineries in Italy situated respectively at Spezia, Naples and Venice—two others at Bari and Livourne being still under project—and these furnish only about 150,000 tons of petroleum derived from imported petroleum products of which Italy herself hardly produces more than 30,000 tons in spite of considerable subsidies by the Government.

A note on the organisation of petroleum industry in the country may not be out of place here. It must be remembered that only recently a sum of 90 million liras was spent for prospecting, boring, etc., in the country as well as in Albania and Mesopotamia. The researches are entrusted to "Azienda Generale Italian Petroli" (A.G.I.P.) founded in 1926 with a capital of 100 million liras which was raised to 200 millions in 1932. This company has in her possession over 38 wells in nine different places.

The most important Italian company for the production of raw petroleum "Societs Petrolifera Italiani" which produced about 168,273 barrels in 1933.

It works in collaboration with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and makes use of the latter's technical experience.

Still another company—Petroli Italiani—comes third in order of importance.

As regards the lubricating oils the "Vacuum (Socony-Vacuum) Gulf Oil Corporation due to its participation with "Unions Importatori Lubrificanti" and the "Texas Corporation" with "Texas Company S.A.I." constitute important factors.

Besides this, Italy is envisaging the transformation of the asphalts of Sicily to synthetic carburets by way of catalytic hydrogenization under pressure. Italy is also attempting to intensify the carbonization of bituminous schists as is done in other countries, for obtaining petrol.

All this however, would not suffice to fulfil Italian requirements and Italy must look abroad for her provisions.

U. S. A. AND SANCTIONS.

If the United States do not participate in the sanctions and try to re-establish their lost position in the Mediterranean, the position of Italy may indeed be saved. But it is doubtful if this would ever happen.

Anticipating the future, it may be asked if it would be possible to find petroleum in Abyssinia. The signs of the presence of petroleum in the islands of the Red Sea as also in Somaliland have already become apparent.

Prospects of oil in Abyssinia may indeed be practical but due to the geological nature of the country there is only a limited scope. Moreover considerable amount of money must be invested and a number of years must elapse before such a realisation becomes complete."

MALAD PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCE

(From A Correspondent.)

An application signed by over 150 persons has been submitted to the General Traffic Manager of the B.B. & C.I. Rly. requesting him to provide a foot overbridge at the southern end of Malad station.

The applicants say that as there is no foot overbridge at the Southern end of Malad Station, they are being much inconvenienced, as they have to go to the extreme Northern end of the station in order to go to the East side platform for uptrains by the old foot overbridge. Passengers have thus to waste over five minutes unnecessarily every day.

The applicants further submit that for want of such a bridge at the South end season-ticket holders are being occasionaly tempted to catch arriving up-trains by running through the open area of the station yard and thereby incurring prosecution and fines for trespass.

The coffin is resting near King Edward and Queen Alexandra. The King and Queen, the Queen of Norway, the Kings of Denmark and Norway, the Prince of Wales and other royalties attended.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Dean of Windsor, conducted the service which concluded with a hymn on "Resurrection Morning" and Chopin's "Funeral March."—Reuter.

SECRETS OF NEGROES' SUCCESS

Dr. Thurman On Their Role In American Public Life

MADRAS, Dec. 7.

"On 1st November, 1938 we will be celebrating in America the 75th anniversary of the emancipation which gave freedom to several millions or Negroes," said Doctor Howard Thurman, Member of the American Negro delegation addressing a meeting at the Gokhale hall tonight.

Dr. Thurman said that they were able to play a great part in American life due to three great things or three great faiths of theirs.

The first was the spirit of confidence of ability in themselves; second, their deep insight into life; third the expression of great confidence in God.—A. P.

SWISS ARMY OFFICER TURNS PACIFIST

A striking example of the way in which many war veterans who really have experienced combat on the battle field are turning from war and adopting a drastic anti-war position has occurred in Switzerland and is attracting widespread public attention in that country. Both in peace and military circles, the recent conversion of Albert Stuffer, of Geneva, a former sergeant in the Swiss army has been provoking intense interest and debate.

Stauffer received an order calling him to report for repetition courses, whereupon he wrote as follows to the Swiss War Department:—

"The order I have received to attend Revisionary Course gives me the opportunity to inform your Department that it must not count on me in the future.

"The problem of armed peace has been the subject of my thoughts for years. Possessing as I do, like every man, a deep love of my native land, I acquired in youth the conviction, suggested at school and largely shared by our fathers, that in case of danger, this love should extend to complete personal sacrifice on the field of battle. Also the religious instruction which I then received did not make clear the contradiction between this conception of patriotism and the great law of love of one's neighbour.

"The war came. I returned from abroad with enthusiasm to help in the defence of the frontiers of my native country.

"But when the storm was over, I tried, like many others, to analyse this sinister tragedy. My investigations led me gradually to appalling results. The memories of the visions of war that I had had, the trains of conscripts who left noisy and cheerful and returned silent and gasping, convoys of the evacuated, whose great distress my uniform of ambulance man enabled me to see, friends and comrades fallen on the field of battle, families in tears—hardly, I say, had these visions begun to fade into the past, than the revelations of what the last war had really been, came one after another, and of what the next would be . . . . if no one is determined to struggle against it.

"The fact that my country signed the Briand-Kellog Pact filled me with joy, and I thought then that Switzerland would adopt a resolutely hostile attitude to war wherever it might break out.

"On the contrary, Switzerland, incapable of rising to the heights of the new spirit of international co-operation, allows herself to be overcome by fear of her neighbours, increases armaments, prolongs the term of military service, studies the possibility of new fortifications and incessantly increases her military budget.

"I refuse to respond to your calling-up notice because there are other and more useful, rational and human means of serving one's country, which I am ready to serve by all these means.

"I refuse, because above and beyond my arguments with the military authorities there is another law—more imperative than this law of man—more human because it is divine—a law which has said, is saying, and will always declare, 'Thou Shalt Not Kill'. I believe in this higher law.

"My choice is made. I prefer to run risks for peace, rather than the risks which the military law obliges me to run for war. With all the physical and moral force that is in me I henceforth say 'No' to all requests to take part in violence.

"Kindly note my decision of refusal." (No Frontier News Service).

Baroda:—Efforts are being made to call a session of the Gujerat Provincial Hindu Association here during the Diamond Jubilee celebration.

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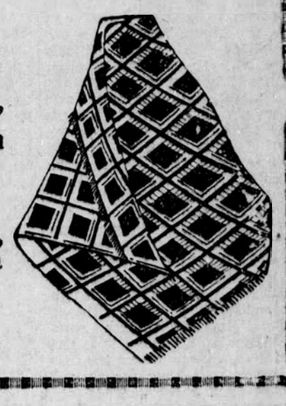

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CENTRAL TRANSPORT ADVISORY COUNCIL

December Meeting Indefinitely Postponed

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7.

The "United Press" is authoritatively informed that the meeting of the Central Transport Advisory Council, which at one time was proposed to be held here in December, has been indefinitely postponed. The meeting may be held in Simla in July next.

There is, however, no truth in the Karachi report emanating from a news agency that the Rail Road Co-ordination Conference will be held in New Delhi on December 16. Neither has the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry been invited to send representatives to the Conference.

The Transport Advisory Council was constituted last year and there has been no change in its personnel since then.—United Press.

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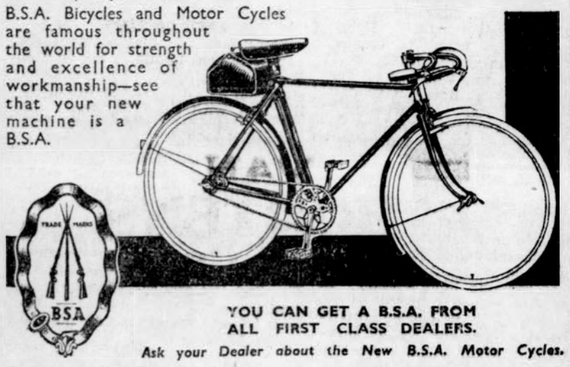

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OUR LONDON LETTER

Future Of Labour Party

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Nov. 30.
(By Air Mail).

The new House of Commons met on Tuesday last and at the present moment its proceedings are merely formal, that of swearing in of the members. It has already elected Captain E. A. FitzRoy as Speaker.

There are various new features which give a new character to the official Opposition. Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. George Lansbury, who by a Parliamentary tradition, are entitled to a seat on the Front Bench, whether elected by their party to do so or not, have voluntarily taken seats on a back bench. This may not be out of mere personal modesty or self-effacement as they might be more free from a back bench to express dissent or sometimes left-wing point of view than from the Front Bench. Another significant indication is that Mr. Lloyd George has deserted his corner seat on the Back Bench, thus separating himself from his family group in the House and has asserted his right as an ex-Cabinet Minister to occupy a Front Bench seat. He has decided to sit among the Labour Front Benchers. However, according to his present declarations he is not going to be a Labour spokesman but he intends to conduct his campaign as the leader of his mixed group of sixty-seven members drawn from all Parties to support his so-called New Deal.

The Labour Leader

The election of the new Labour Party leader in the House is very significant. Mr. Herbert Morrison has been notorious for many years to be as reactionary as Mr. J. H. Thomas or Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in his temperament and outlook. And, if anything, he is more dexterous. He was expecting to win the leadership of the Party in the House quite easily. Mr. Arthur Greenwood, who was another candidate for the leadership, is known to be a humdrum doctrinaire lecturer who has never made any impression as a first class (or even second class) political leader for his right-wing friends. On the negative side, therefore, Mr. Attlee, has become an easy winner and he can hardly be described as a red hot Socialist. However, the turning down of Mr. Morrison is some satisfactory indication of the Labour Opposition intending to put up some sort of a fight in favour of Socialism and international peace on certain occasions. But to-day the leaders of the Labour Party, on the whole, do not contemplate going towards Socialism. Their one anxiety is, as Mr. Morrison, Mr. Attlee and Mr. Greenwood pointed out during the week, "we have to convince the country in the next three or five years that we can run the show". Mr. Morrison is going towards right and will certainly take Major Attlee and others with him. He is convinced that Labour, did not win handsomely on the 14th November because "Our so-called 'left' has left some bloomers on record in 'brave' speeches and writings. This country is not going to vote in a hurry for a first-class financial crisis." This is evidently a tilt at Sir Stafford Cripps and his followers in the Socialist League. But Mr. Morrison forgot one important fact. In his own constituency, in spite of a direct fight with a National Labour candidate, Sir Stafford increased his majority by a large number, although he did not refrain from referring to "first class financial crisis". Similarly, the Communist candidate and the four I. L. P. candidates have not been returned to the House on the strength of their right-wing slogans. They have been returned, and returned with handsome majority, causing a forefeiture of deposits of some of the Labour rival candidates in those constituencies. Sir Stafford Cripps himself made this perfectly clear to Mr. Morrison when he addressed the Oxford University Club last night. He gave the reasons why the workers' vote was not unanimously in favour of the Labour Party.

Trend Towards Right

People felt, he said, that the National Government had done well for a Capitalist Government. Their record would have been considered an achievement for any Conservative or Liberal Party in the past. In the last four years the propaganda of the Labour Party had been too uncertain. The Party had been too hesitant on the whole and reformism and socialism had been preached at the same meetings. This hesitant policy, Sir Stafford thought, had failed to inspire the workers in any belief in the leadership of the Labour Party. Of course, the member for Bristol was not referring to individual leadership or to individuals but to the whole group leadership of the Labour movement. Unfortunately, Mr. Morrison and his right-wing supporters in the Party believe that it is now essential to cut out all that sort of thing for which Sir Stafford Cripps and his followers stand and to settle down to what the "Daily Herald" calls "the duty of acting as His Majesty's Opposition." For such a turn to the Right will alone bring electoral success next time." In other words the Labour leaders are unconsciously converting or attempting to convert the Labour Party into a Liberal Party although its whole structure, finance, origin and tradition make that impossible. Whether its leaders like it or not, the Labour Party cannot help being a working-class party, for it is based upon, and is financed by, the Trade Unions. And the Trades Unions are, by their very nature, Working-class organisations.

Injustice To Clynes

However, to refer to the question of the selection of the Party on Tuesday last, the Labour Party would have done the right thing if it had considered the claims of the Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes. It would have been a more natural selection and had Mr. Morrison not come forward with his ambition I have reasons to believe that Mr. Clynes would perhaps have been automatically accepted as a leader. He is senior in rank and has perhaps the longest parliamentary experience among the Labour members. Besides, after all, Mr. Clynes is not so very reactionary in comparison to Mr. Attlee, though he might be so in comparison with Sir Stafford Cripps. Mr. Clynes's case is peculiarly tragic. He was the chairman and leader of the Party in 1922 when for the first time Labour became His Majesty's Official Opposition. He was manoeuvered out of this position by a doubtful kind of intrigue carried on in favour of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. It is an interesting chapter of past history worth recalling that in 1922 of all the Labour members it was Mr. S. Saklatvala, (who had just then entered Parliament) who not only resented the intrigue against Mr. Clynes but foresaw a tremendous danger to the future of the Party in electing Mr. MacDonald as its leader. At a private meeting of the Party Mr. Saklatvala begged of his collegues not to elect Mr. MacDonald as the leader. He went to the length of moving an amendment to re-elect Mr. Clynes. This amendment was lost owing to the attitude of the Scottish members who took a narrow Scottish nationalist view and voted for Mr. MacDonald. Referring to this incident Mr. Clynes, I understand, wrote a personal and friendly letter to Mr. Saklatvala early this week pointing out that it was not the loss of Sak's amendment that gave him any particular regret but his subsequent discovery of the intrigue carried on in favour of Mr. MacDonald, which he has strongly resented all his life.

MacDonald's Peerage

Mr. Baldwin in the formation of his new Cabinet has created a surprise by not making any surprising appointments. He has once again proved his calibre as a level headed businessman instead of being a scheming politician. He has not rejected Mr. Winston Churchill but he has kept him waiting on his doormat. As the famous cartoonist, Low describes "Windy Gandhi" in the "Evening Standard" (owned by Lord Beaverbrook) Mr. Churchill was "very nearly a Secretary of State for almost anything". The appointment of a young military-minded Tory gentleman, Mr. Duff Cooper, instead of the semi-religious old Lord Halifax, at the head of the War Office is an indication of the Government's determination to recast and remodel the Army. Mr. Baldwin's staunch and loyal retention of the two MacDonalds is not very satisfactory to his Tory friends but he realises that if their bold defection from the Labour Party in favour of the Conservatives was not properly rewarded at this moment, it might prevent other future turn-coats from taking a similar step. He is, therefore, still acting as a wet nurse for Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and his father in exploring safe seats for them. High hopes were raised last week that there was at least one safe seat available in the Scottish Universities. But the "Glasgow Herald", which is sympathetic to the MacDonalds, has warned Mr. Baldwin that Mr. MacDonald senior might be opposed and even defeated if he stands for the vacancy in the Scottish Universities. Mr. Baldwin, therefore, I was told, desired to sound Mr. Attlee in order to persuade the Labour Party of Edinburgh not to oppose Mr. MacDonald. It seems, however, that Labour is determined to efface the MacDonalds who are largely responsible for the practical destruction of the Party. Mr. MacDonald senior has, in the circumstances, no alternative than to accept a peerage (reluctantly, they say) although he told the Sunday Press he did not intend to seek abode in the Tory Spiritual Home.

The exchange of positions between Mr. J. H. Thomas and young MacDonald is an indication that the new National Government of Great Britain desires to maintain more friendly relations towards the Irish Free State. A crop of rumours have already appeared here and in Ireland giving details of new concessions to Ireland. These reports are certainly premature. The fantastic nature of one of these rumours emanating from the Cosgrave side (through its newspaper the "Irish Independent") is apparent when we read that Mr. De Valera has tabled a motion in the Dail for the abolition of the Free State Senate. The "Irish Independent" announced on Wednesday morning that the proposals for a settlement of the Anglo-Irish dispute were being considered on the following lines:—1, A Republican form of Government for the Free State and a treaty of association with the British Commonwealth 2, A scheme for an association between the Free State and the Six Counties, which, it was hoped, would eventually lead to a federal association; 3, The creation of a moderately substantial Free State navy; and, 4, The evacuation of British forces from Cobh to Berehaven ports. It was added that Britain would be willing to sell the necessary warships, two of which, it was suggested, would be "of the cruiser class and the balance destroyers and torpedo craft." However, this report is a variant of a tale the original of which was published in some of the Dublin newspapers as early as in October last. The present variant, I was told by a spokesman of the Free State Government in this country, has no more authority than the original tale of October last.

Exit Londonderry

The exit of Lord Londonderry from the British Cabinet is in itself not a bad gesture towards a reconciliation with the Irish Republicans. Mr. Baldwin's polite refusal to accept the Londonderry invitation on the eve of the opening of Parliament party has also got a political meaning. When Mr. MacDonald ran away from the Labour Party to join his fortunes with the Tories he had done so in the hope and with the wish ("vide" his letter to Lord Snowden) that all the Duchesses in the famous drawing rooms of London would then want to meet him. Mr. MacDonald, the Prime Minister, was, therefore, very willing to encourage the Londonderry house party but in return he was making profuse and even unconstitutional promises to Lord Londonderry including one, as the rumour says, of making him the Viceroy of India. This sort of bargaining is not tasteful to Mr. Baldwin. But, apart from that, Lord Londonderry had started making some very foolish speeches on the strength of his having been admired and encouraged by Mr. MacDonald as a great politician, which meant paying of heavy price for Mr. Baldwin.

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HOWRAH FOLLOWS CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA: Dec. 7.

A special meeting of the Howrah Municipality to-day passed a resolution expressing deep sense of gratitude to the large army of men and women, who founded the Indian National Congress 50 years ago, and made the institution what it is to-day by their devotion and sacrifice, welcoming the decision of the Working Committee of the Congress to celebrate its Golden Jubilee on December 28 and inviting the citizens of Howrah to celebrate the occasion in a befitting manner.

A Committee composed of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and 14 other members was appointed to make necessary arrangements for the Municipality to participate in the celebrations.—A.P.

Mahasabha Election Disputes

NEW DELHI, December 7.

The proposed amendment of the Hindu Mahasabha constitution and examination and settlement of disputes in the United Provinces and Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha's elections will be considered at the meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha at Poona on December 27.—A.P.

HE WAS A THOROUGH GENTLEMAN

G. B. Pant's Tribute To Late Deep Narain Singh

LUCKNOW: Dec. 6.

Interviewed by the "United Press" in connection with the death of Mr. Deep Narain Singh, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly, said:—

"I was much grieved to hear the death of Deep Narain Babu. It means an irreparable loss to our Party, of which he was a prominent member. He was a thorough gentleman, distinguished for his perfect grace and charm, manners, philanthropy and intrepidity. The country is poorer to-day without him and we who were in close touch with him will ever miss him."—United Press.

Hyderabad.—The Sind Hindu Association had called a meeting recently at Holmstead Hall under the presidentship of Mr. M. G. Pritamdas with the object of creating an awakening amongst the Hindus of Sind, and of better organisation. Mr. K. Punhya, editor, "Sind Observer", among others addressed the meeting.

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Burmese Duty On Cut Diamonds From China

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7.

The "United Press" understands that owing to loss of revenue estimated at Rs. 100,000 a week, the Government of India have decided to levy land customs duty on cut diamonds imported from China into Burma.

Gradual Correction Of The Present Cotton Inequalities

Chinese Yarn As Coarse As 32s. Undersells Indian Yarn In This Country

Bombay, Dec. 5.

As an example of the academic mind labouring ponderously on a cotton problem, the A.A.A. acreage programme pronouncement is a masterpiece state Messrs Langley and Co.

What possible justification can there be for the reduction of an academic base acreage of 45 1/2 millions to an equally academic base acreage of 44 1/2 millions? What justification is there for a base acreage at all? Why not state simply that an acreage of 30 millions, or whatever the figure may be, is aimed at? That, we suppose, would make life too simple.

Then, having decided on a base acreage of 44 1/2 millions, why discuss reduction in terms of 30 to 45 per cent as compared with 25 to 35 per cent in 1935? Even Governments might be expected to think with a precision more marked than that.

Possibly the story lost something in the cabling but we have seldom seen a statement typifying less clarity in thought and less lucidity in expression.

From its confusion emerge three apparent facts:—

(1) The plan covers four years instead of one year. That is helpful.

(2) A crop of 11 to 12 millions is aimed at for next year. We have seen it stated that this aim is to be repeated annually for four years. With that conclusion we do not agree. The A.A.A. announcement refers to "a gradual correction of the present inequalities". The inequalities of next year will not necessarily be the same as the inequalities of this year.

(3) Benefit payment for acreage held out of cotton equal to 5 cents per pound or dol 8.60 per acre will be paid in a singe payment instead of formerly three payments totalling 4.75 cents.

This being an acreage plan, there is no mention of a loan nor of any bonus. The power to defer decisions is one of the few comforts left to Governments.

Also the fact that so many vital measures of the New Deal are at present sub judice emphasises the uncertainty as to whether the scheme finally will be coercive or merely voluntary.

The one point of real value in the pronouncement is the fact that the U. S. Government aim for a crop next year of 11 to 12 millions. Even they cannot command nature. But Mr. Roosevelt is a President of no little determination.

CROP AND CARRY-OVER.

A crop of 11 to 12 millions must result in a reduction of the carry-over if consumption runs at 12 1/2 millions which figure as an average for the next few years is in our opinion low.

Apart from the firmness in distants which would seem to be justified, we do not look for much change in prices in the near future. With the near months around 11.3/4 cents the farmer stands to gain little by selling what remains of his crop. His bonus at this price level is only 1/4 cent and should the market decline he can still sell and secure a return of 12 cents. In the event of a rise, anything over 12 cents is additional profit to him. Then, why should he sell?

In easier markets New York still looks to us a purchase.

In Bombay, there have been periods of brisk trading and fluctuations have been rather sharper.

On balance, there has been rather more desire to sell than to buy. The market, in fact, is getting not only more conscious of the crop but also of the fact that Indian cotton at its present parity has lost contact with export demand except on a retail scale.

CHINESE YARN.

A side light on Chinese exchange, as it affects India, is shown by the fact that last week Chinese yarn as coarse as 32s undersold Indian yarn in this country. Japan must be very conscious of that fact and Japan, as we have repeatedly stressed, is India's biggest cotton buyer.

In spite of the crop being late, stocks in the hands of mills, merchants and shippers in Bombay increased last week by 4,677 bales compared with a reduction for the corresponding week of last year of 39,176 bales.

And crop movement is now gradually increasing. Dhulia (Khandesh) yesterday had 600 bales, while in the Berars arrivals at Akola were 250 bales, Khamgaon 350 bales and Amraoti 250 bales.

In the Punjab, Sargodha arrivals were 300 bales Lyalpur 300 bales and Okara 800 bales.

In the spot market, there is still a tendency for the basis of nonstaple styles to ease, but the basis for staple cotton is firm and looks like hardening still further.

With Japan out of the market, we see little chance of the Indian nonstaple crop being marketed on the present parity we still favour sales here against purchases in New York

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Dec. 6.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding. Season 1934/35	Week 1934	
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	8,265	355	4,463	217	bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	2,583	114	2,025	138	,,
Exports from U. S. Ports	2,785	358	2,091	183	,,
Of which to Japan	685	61	775	82	,,
Of which to China	23	4	40	1	,,
Of which to Great Britain	658	67	289	19	,,
Of which to Germany	386	55	200	8	,,
Stock at New York	——	5	——	39	,,
Stock at U.S. Ports	——	2,898	——	3,124	,,
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	——	1,385	——	1,959	,,
World's Visible Supply	——	8,227	——	8,669	,,
Of which to American Cotton	——	6,911	——	6,852	,,
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	4,460	280	3,929	259	,,
Receipts at U.S. Ports	4,855	284	3,045	126	,,

N.B. All figures are in thousands.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet and dull during the week under review and demand continued on a limited scale. On the whole Ready prices declined by about 1/2 to 1 anna per cwt. and forward positions were also easier by about 1-1/4 annas for November, by about 2-1/2 annas for December and by about an anna for January March shipments. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were as under:—

Java Ready Rs. 13|0|6 and Rs. 13|10.

Nov. Rs. 3|15|9 and Rs. 3|14|9.

Dec. Rs. 4|1 and Rs. 3|14|6.

Jan.-March Rs. 4|4|6 and Rs. 4|3|6.

Britania Ready Rs. 14|11 and Rs. 14|10.

African Ready Rs. 13|11 and Rs. 13|10.

New York Market was easier by 10 to 12 points and prices in London Terminal Market improved by about 2 to 3d. during the week. Java market was quiet with 'Nivas' limit unchanged i.e. at about F. 4.30.

Arrivals:—S.S. Takliva arrived during the week with about 17500 bags of African sugar. S.S. Kohinoor, S.S. Tenfield and S.S. Pasha are expected to arrive on about the 7th, 15th and 15th instant with about 8000, 20000 and 15000 bags of Java Sugar respectively.

Offtake & Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,40,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar to-day:

Fine White Java Sugar:—

	Per cwt. Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	13	10	0	
Transhipment	4	0	9	F.B.H.
S.S. Kohinoor	3	14	6	,,
Shipment Nov.	3	14	6	,,
Shipment Dec.	3	14	6	,,
Shipment Jan-Mar.	4	3	6	,,
Britania Sugar:—				
Ready	14	10	0	
African Sugar:—				
Ready	13	10	6	

Tone:—Weak.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Dec 7

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 7/4/6; Lowest Rs. 7/3/7 1/2; Closing Rs. 7/4/1 1/2

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 7/7/1 1/2; Lowest Rs. 7/6/6 Closing Rs. 7/7/7 1/2

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 3/8/3; Highest Rs. 3/8/4 1/2; Lowest Rs. 3/7/3; Closing Rs. 3/7/10 1/2

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of December 7.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.035 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 73.3 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 70.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 83.3 degrees (3.7 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 70.4 degrees (1.3 above normal)

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED DEC. 7.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.11 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.91 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Heavy Shipments From Dutch East Indies

Messrs. Symington and Wilson have issued the following report dated London November 13:—

On Thursday and Friday of last week the Market was firm, business being done on both days in Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot at 6¾d. which was also the official buyers' price at the close on Friday. On Saturday the opening was dull owing to a report that shipments of Native Rubber from the Dutch East Indies for October were again very heavy. The actual figures came through at 11.30 and fully confirmed the report. They are given in full below. The Market on Saturday fell 1/16d. to 1/8d. per lb. and the decline continued on Monday and Tuesday. On Tuesday evening some trade demand came into the Markt together with some enquiries for American account. The close of Tuesday evening was steadier and the Market this morning also opened about steady but the publication of figures showing an increase in stocks outside the restriction area in Malaya at end October.—due of course to heavy imports from the Dutch East Indies.—of 3.725 tons brought out some selling and at the time of writing the tone is again dull. Business has been done on the Spot to-day at 6-3/8d. and 6-5/16d. closing with buyers at the latter price. On the week prices show a decline of 1-16d. to 1/2d. per lb.

The provisional figures of shipments from the Dutch East Indies for the month of October were published on Saturday. Shipments consisted of 10,680 metric tons Estate Rubber and 17 764 metric tons Native Rubber. Reduced to long tons these are 10,521 tons Estate Rubber and 17,493 Native Rubber.

The quota for Estate Rubber for the month of October was 11 661 tons so that Estates have undershipped to the extent of 1,140 tons which added to the existing under-shipment at the end of September of 12,263 tons gives a total of 13 406 tons under-shipped by Estate.

On the other hand the quota for Native Rubber was only 8,339 tons so that the Native over-shipment amounts to 9,159 tons which added to the amount over-shipped in the first nine months of the year of 25,285 tons gives a total over-shipped by Native shippers at the end of October of 34.444 tons.

Deducting the East under-shipment from the Native over-shipshipment there is a balance overshipped from the Dutch East Indies for the first ten months of the year of 21,038 tons.

GOVERNMENT BUYING.

In our report of 9th October we referred to the Dutch East Indies Government's scheme for buying up export licences to the extent of 20,000 tons for cancelation. A 'Reuter' message to hand this morning reads as follows:—

"The Government's scheme of buyng up Estate Rubber export licences to the amount of 20,000 tons has been successful. Partly as the result of help from the Rubber Organisations offers of licences have exceeded the amount of 20,000 tons."

The excess shipments on the years amounting as stated above to 21,038 tons will be almost entirely wiped cut by the quantity of estate licences bought up and cancelled, but this does not stem the tide of Native Rubber and the Dutch East Indies authorities have taken the only possible step by again raising the export duty on Native Rubber which was put up yesterday by 3 cents per kilo to 29 cents with immediate force for Wet Rubber. In our Report of 23rd October we said—"We understand that the idea in the minds of the authorities is to keep the nett yield to the Native on a basis of about 3-1/2 cents per half kilo. any rise in price in the World Markets being countered by a corresponding rise in the duty."

On this occasion the rise in the duty has not been made because of any rise in the Market which is actually slightly lower to-day than on 30th October when the last change took place. It is evdent that the Dutch authorities now consider that a return of 3-1/2 cents per half kilo to the Native is too high a level and will not check output. The present duty will yield the Native only about 2 cents per half kilo, equal to approximately 3/4d. per lb. and should be effective.

While these occurrences serve to show up strongly the difficulties which the Dutch East Indies authorities are encountering with the problem of native Rubber they do not shake our confidence in the intention nad ability of the Dutch authorities loyally to carry out their bargain with their co-signatories to the Regulation Agreement.

The Malayan Information Agency published this morning the figure of stock outside the restriction area in Malaya at end October. Stocks in the hands of dealers in Penang and Singapore amounted to 30,111 tons (end September 29,122 tons) while stocks awaiting shipment were 7,485 tons (4,75) tons). Total stocks outside the restriction area in Malaya thus amounted to 37,597 tons compared with 33.872 tons, an increase of 3,725 tons.

Stocks in the United Kingdom showed total decline last week of 3,534 tons. Of this total only 884 tons. was due to the excess of deliveries over landings, the balance being due to an adjusment of the stock at Colonial Wharf owing to the fire there last month of 2,650 tons. This appears to be the quantity which is no longer merchantable and which has been abandoned to the Underwriters. Some part of it will no doubt reappear later as salvage for which some use can be found.

The closing price of Ribbed Smoked Sheet on the Spot in New York yesterday was 13 1/8 cents buyers (flat parity 6|13|32d. at exchange 4.92), showing no change on the week. The closing prices for Rubber on the Commodity Exchange yesterday were —December 13.21 (Monday of last week 13.18) January 13.29 (13.26). March 13.45 (13.43). May 13.61 (13.56) July 13.75 (13.70). September 13.88 (13.83) and October 13.94 (13.89).

Stock.—The following figures give the movements of Rubber in the United Kingdom for the last week, and for the corresponding week twelve months ago:

Week ended 9th November, 1935

London—Landed 627 tons; Delivered 1,419 tons; Stock 90.736 tons.

Liverpool—Landed 338 tons; Delivered 430 tons; Stock 76.271 tons.

Total Landed 965 tons; Delivered 1,849 tons; Stock 167.007 tons.

Includes adjustment of Colonial Wharf Stock owing to the fire by 2.650 tons "subject to a quantity of salvage Rubber being reclaimed."

Week ended 10th November, 1934.

London—Landed 2.522 tons Delivered 1.026 tons; Stock 65,728 tons.

Liverpool.—Landed 1.532 tons Delivered 356 tons; Stock 59.616 tons.

Total Landed 4,114 tons; Delivered 1.382 tons; Stock 125,344 tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F I Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 6-12-35	4855000	3045000
Receipts yesterday 6-12-35	42000	41000
Exports to date 6-12-35	2785000	2091000
Stock at Ports 6-12-35	2898000	3124000
Stock at Interior Towns 6-12-35	1358000	1939000
Stock at Liverpool 6-12-35	556000	900000
Visible Supply 6-12-35	6911000	6852000
Quantity in sight 6-12-35	8265000	5163000
Quantity out of sight 6-12-35	4460000	3929000

HAPUR WHEAT MARKET.

Hapur, Dec. 7.

(From Mukatlal Madhusudandyal)

Wheat ready Rs. 2/10/9

Maha Rs. 2/11/3

Jeth Rs. 2/11

Stock Rs. 715

Khatties gram ready Rs. 2

Jeth Rs. 2/1/6

Barley ready Rs. 1/14

Jeth Rs. 1/14

Peas ready Rs 1/10

Jeth Rs. 1/11

Wheat position very bearish owing good standing crop enough rained today no ready demand and heavy stock.

(Continued From Col. 7).

year, when it is feared that a decline in the price of Rubber may take place.

BELAPURS.

Have been rather a featureless market and closed at Rs. 166-14 X.D. and X.R.

BRITISH BURMAH PETROLS.

On the publication of the accounts, have fallen to Rs. 3-4.

BOMBAY STEAM.

Ordinary improved to Rs. 284-6, with the Preference quoting at Rs. 283-12 buyers.

SCINDIAS.

After having firmed up to Rs. 15-12, closed a shade easier on profit taking at Rs. 15-1.

PORT CANNINGS.

Have sellers at Rs. 575/-X.D.

SHIVRAJPURS.

After their previous activity, Shivrajpurs have been a neglected market and close at Rs. 32.

INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT TRUST.

Have improved to Rs. 51 buyers with very few sellers about.

UNITED MOTORS.

Changed hands at Rs. 27-8.

BOMBAY SAFE DEPOSIT

Were taken at Rs. 872-8.

INDIAN RADIO.

An enquiry for Indian Radio Ordinary was noticeable to-day and the shares improved to Rs. 492-8.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, December 7.

S.S. Ranpura, Captain E. A. W. Carter, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from London via Aden.

S.S. Mooltan, Captain E. P. Lindon, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Sydney via Colombo.

S.S. Varela, Captain E. H. Brady, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Basrah via Karachi.

S.S. Kohinoor, Captain J. Murray, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., Arrived from Java via Colombo, Marmagao.

S.S. Northmoor, Captain W. S. Macfray, Agents Killick Nixon and Co., Arrived from Karachi.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, December 7.

S.S. Altenfels, Captain P. Henricks, Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd., Sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

S.S. Biyo Maru, Captain J. Yoshida, Agents O. S. Kaisha, Sailed for Kobe via Penang.

S.S. Jalaratna, Captain W. Dry, Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin.

S.S. Victoria, Captain G. Bonzanino, Agents Lloyd Triestino, Sailed for Genoa via Aden.

S.S. Kepwick Hall, Captain E. J. Harris, Agents Killick Nixon and Co., Sailed for Calcutta.

LOADING

Bombay, December 7.

S.S. Badarpur for Rangoon.

S.S. Tampa for American Ports, Calcutta, Colombo and Madras.

S.S. Halizones for Bhavnagar, Porbunder, Cutchmandvi, London.

S.S. City of Baroda for Europe Ports via Karachi.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, December 7.

S.S. Tarantia for Marseilles:—229 bales cotton fly T. Laxmidas and Co.

For Manchester:—172 bales cotton fly L. O. Vora; 125 bales cotton twist waste L. O. Vora; 104 drums castor oil O. Oil and P. Md.

For Glasgow:—26 drums castor oil O. Oil and P. Md.

For Liverpool:—168 bags kang grain A. Virji and Co.

For Free Tomi:—7 bales cotton goods A. Virji and Co.

S.S. Biyo Maru for Kobe:—400 bales notton G. K. Kalsha; 100 bales dotton S. Karamshi and Co.; 100 bales cotton N. Nagshee and Co.; 251 bales cotton R. Khimji and Co.

For Hamburg:—6 cases printed books Bombay Publishing House.

S.S. Victoria for Aden:—35 bundles plank M. H. and Co.

S.S. Iwatran Maru for Kobe:—53 bales cotton A Podar and Co.

S.S. Sudan for Penang:—30 bundles pooy seed C Khusaldas.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton V. Ladha and Co.

For Sydney:—258 bags myrabollams H. Bhagwandas.

For Melbourne:—62 bags myrabollams K. Tricamji and Co.; 124 bags myrabollams H. Bhagwandas and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, December 7.

S.S. Behar, agents M. M. and Co., from London:—63 cases cigarettes; 133 kegs. aniline dyes; 40 box. kippers; 100 cases wincarnis; 64 cases castor oil; 149 cases provision; 355 cases whisky; 206 cases iron weights; 60 cases blue; 21 bales butter beans; 75 cases gripe water; 35 cases sugar; 350 cases medicines; 107 cases beer; 70 cases spirit; 1434 drums paint; 56 bales motor covers; 452 cases biscuits; 45 cases colour; 350 drums lub oil; 80 cases oil varnish; 18 cases wine; 30 cases cardinals; 12 cases cycle parts; 30 casks zinc oxide; 27 cases boot polish; 86 bags bacon; 60 boxes motor parts; 462 bundles tubes; 15 cases elect. machinery; 15 packages chasses; 65 cases iron wire; 45 packages cycle parts; 45 cases toys; 41 cases caustic potash powder; 30 cases jams; 25 cases prnted matters.

From Amsterdam:—45 cases cheese.

From Boardeaux:—325 cases brandy; 10 cases wine.

From Copenhagan:—10 cases condensed meat; 10 cases preserves.

From Gothenburg:—6 cases soap; 22 cases ball bearng.

From Rotterdam:—20 cases colours; 30 cases cheese; 130 reems letter phones; 25 cases farina; 18 cases cotton yarn.

From Port Said:—10 cases currants; 900 cases sultanas; 45 cases grape juice; 205 cases oranges; 800

From Cheas:—200 bags almonds.

From Liverpool:—280 cases raisins; 60 bags almonds.

From Aden:—177 bags gum.

A Stock Exchange Review

Cotton Mill Shares Decline On Possibility Of Reduction In Import Duties On British Goods

BOMBAY, Dec. 5.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones have issued the following weekly report:—

Prices of Government Securities show a genera advance on the week's trading. Business, however, has been limited owing to absence of sellers, particularly in the medium-dated issues. Firmness has been imparted to the market by reason of the two new Loans floated this week in London by the British Government, the terms of which are as follows:

1. £100 millions, Treasury Bonds, at 1 per cent per annum issued at 98, redeemable 1939/41.

2. £200 millions, Funding Loan, at 2½ per cent per annum, issued at 96½, redeemable 1956/61.

Whilst these terms have naturally proved distinctly bullish as far as Sterling Loans are concerned, 3½ per cent. Paper has failed to respond except to a slight extent, the highest point touched this week being Rs. 96-15-0, and the turnover has been small.

Rs. 2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were allotted this week at an average rate of Rs. 1-0-9 per cent. per annum. Tenders for a further Rs. 2 crores are invited next week.

The Reserve Bank of India Rate is unchanged at 3 per cent.

COTTON MILLS.

Throughout the week, Cotton Mill shares have shown a declining tendency, due in some part to the possibility of a reduction in import duties on British goods. Some slight spurt was noticed at to-day's levels but looking to the present rather doubtful outlook for the textile industry, we see no reason to expect any big upward movement. Finlays have been marked down to Rs. 125 sellers, whilst Swans are still on offer at Rs. 105/4 without attracting buyers. Morarjis are again a shade better at Rs. 905 and Sholapur 7 per cent. Debentures have been in request and have improved to Rs. 92-12, but sellers are, howeer, very scarce. Gokaks have been done as low as Rs. 170 closing at Rs. 171-4. Central India 5 per cent. Preference have improved a shade to Rs. 526/4 with buyers over at the price.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The volume of business passing in the Miscellaneous Section shows considerable contraction and in view of the one hour session on Friday and Saturday, there is not likely to be a great deal of activity this week. On the whole, however, the market trend remains good and in a number of cases, quotations show improvement on the week. Powers, Telephones, Bank and Railway shares have been centres of attraction. The market will be closed for Forward business on account of Settlement on the 12th instant.

BANKS: Steady investment buying has been responsible for a further advance in the price of Bank shares. Imperial Bank Fully Paids changed hands at Rs. 1585 with the Partly Paids at Rs. 386-4. Bank of Barodas were done as high as Rs. 106-4, closing at Rs. 105. Bank of Indias, after touching Rs. 127 closed at Rs. 126-12. Reserve Banks have met with considerable business and close at Rs. 134. Centrals are higher at Rs. 37-6, whilst Bombay Provincial Co-operative Banks are buyers at Rs. 52.

RAILWAYS.

Prices of Railway shares continue to advance, though bargains were few and only small lots have changed hands. Further improvement on the week is recorded in Central Provinces, Guzerats, Larkanas, Mandra Bhons, Saras, Taptis and Upper Sind Lights.

CEMENTS.

Amongst Cement shares, Bundi and Punjabs have been the main centres of interest, resulting in some improvement on the week. Altogether, the general tone is good. Coimbatores are still on offer at Rs. 175, but in the absence of enquiry, no business has taken place.

ELECTTIC SUPPLY.

Karachi Electrics changed hands at Rs. 226-4. Ahmedabad Electric Ordinary are in demand at Rs. 151-4, whilst business took place in the New shares at Rs. 40 premium. Ajmers have been done in small lots at Rs. 12-12 C. D. with buyers over at the price. Buyers of Surat Electric Old shares are offering Rs. 180 without finding sellers. Bombay Suburban are on offer in small lots at Rs. 172-8.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC.

Considerable interest has been shown here, resulting in a rise in all three Ordinary Stocks. It looks as if quotations will go higher in the near future. The Preference shares of the three Companies continue to be enquired for but are in short supply. Tata Hydro Debenture have risen to Rs. 112-8.

INSURANCE.

Insurance shares continue to be a firm feature. Orientals have risen to Rs. 4,700 and Empires changed hands at Rs. 2,815. New Indias are steady at Rs. 44-4 buyers, whilst Jupiters have risen to Rs. 12.

ENGINEERING.

Small lots of McKenzies and Josts changed hands at Rs. 50 and Rs. 75 respectively. Premier Construction are a shade firmer at Rs. 72-8, with the Preference at Rs. 101, Alcocks are quiet and closed at Rs. 198-12.

TATA IRON & STEEL.

Steel shares continue to fluctuate within narrow limits. The Ordinary shares which at one time were done at Rs. 152-4, subsequently eased to Rs. 148-8, and the Deferred, after having touched Rs. 612-8, relapsed to Rs. 583-12. The 2nd Preference shares, however, have improved to Rs. 161 with the 1st Preference unchanged at Rs. 191-4.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY.

Ordinary have gone ahead to Rs. 149-11 with the Preference shares quoted at Rs. 83-8.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE.

Ordinary are higher at Rs. 103-8, as are also the 4 per cent. Debentures which changed hands at Rs. 53.

BOMBAY BURMAH.

After their previous firmness, Bombay Burmah Old have come in for some liquidation and fell at one time to Rs. 392-8, showing a subsequently recovery to Rs. 400. The New shares also eased to Rs. 132-8. We believe that the fall has some relation to the increase in the Dutch Export Quota which will come into force next

(Continued in column 4.)

"Chronicle"

Congress Jubilee Number

TO BE PUBLISHED ON

Sunday, 29th December

In connection with the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress, the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" on Sunday, 29th December 1935, will be published as a Special Jubilee Number.

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Professional Unloading In Shares

TATA POWERS AND STEELS EASY

Narrow Market With A Limited Turnover

BOMBAY, Dec. 7.

The local Stock Exchange was open for one hour to-day and during this small session there was professional unloading in Tata Power and Tata Steel shares.

There was a marked absence of any support and under narrow trading session prices ruled easy. Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 592|8 and declined to Rs. 582|8 while Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 147|12.

Cotton mill and Cement sections were quiet. Tata Power shares eased off to Rs. 1567|8 and Bombay Dyeing closed at Rs. 737|8.

In view of Holidays there is no disposition to operate and holders are getting tired. The main trend of prices is downward and we think it advisable to sell on all rallies.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Dec. 7.

100 Ahm Advance	302 8
500 Bombay Cotton	40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	737 8
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	205 0
100 Central	258 2
100 Colaba	140 10
100 Coorla	95 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	340 0
1 E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100 Finlay	125 0
100 Gokak	171 14
1000 Hindustan	1750 0
100 Indore	66 4
100 Khatau	78 2
100 Kohinoor	203 12
250 Laxmi	667 8
100 Madhavji	6 12
250 Madras United	40 0
1000 Morarji	905 0
250 Model	49 8
50 Mysore	95 0
200 New Great	125 0
100 Oosmanshahi	55 0
100 Phoenix	300 0
25 Sassoon Silk	35
1000 Sholapur	2400 0
50 Simplex	70 0
100 Swadeshi	155 10
100 Swan	107 8
25 Tata	8
500 Vishnu	1300 0
1000 Western	750 0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda	104 8
25-50 Central	37 10

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Century 207 206 205
Bom. Dyeing 745 741 737/8
Kohinoor 205 203
Central India 260 258/3
New Great 125
Simplex 70
Swadeshi 156 155/10
Bundi 36/4 36 35/14
I. Cement 462 461 460
Punjab 25/10 25/8
Shahabad 473
Andhra 1661 1657 1655
Tata Hydro 170 169/6
Tata Power 1578 1576 1577 1573 1575 1571
Tram Ord. 150
T. Steel Dfd. 590 591 583 585 582/8
T. Steel Ord. 149 149/4 147/12 148 147/12
Tata Steel 2nd Prf 163/8 163
Bellapur 167 168/12
B. Steam 284
B. Burma 407 400 398/12

500 Imperial	1577 8
125-500 Im. Con.	385 0
50-100 India	126 12
100 Reserve Bank	132 8
5 Union	5-9-0

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	35 14
70 Gwalior	125 0
160 Indian	460 0
100 Katni Def.	2170 0
100 Katni Ord.	375 0
75 Okha	251 4
10 Punjab	25 8
100 Shahabad	473 12
70 United	126 0

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	12 0
15-75 New India	44 8
200 Oriental	4700 0

SHARES TENDERED

Out of a total of 46765 shares for delivery in December settlement account through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous:—

Andhra	136
Alcock	325
Bundi	10830
Belapur	925
Bombay Burma	392
Bombay Steamer	386
Bombay Telephone	1520
Century	455
Colaba	685
Dyeing	520
Gokak	330
Indian Cement	781
Ind Bleaching	215
Kohinoor	704
Katni Cement	545
New Great	195
Nagpur	452
Punjab Cement	4670
Premier Const	2125
Shivrajpur	1300
Swadeshi	415
Simplex	360
Shahabad	254
Tata Steel Ord	9195
Tata Steel Defd	2466
Tata Hydro	2315
Tata Power	702
Tram	3565

10-100 Vulcan	7 3

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	N155 0
1000 Andhra Valley	1655 0
10 Ajmer	13 0
50 Bombay Tram	150 5
100 Bombay Suburban	170 0
10 Broach	11 8
100 Karachi	223 12
100 Poona	218 12
100 Surat	175 0
100 Tata Hydro	169 6
1000 Tata Power	1571 4

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	907 8
100 Amr. Patty	119 12
100 C. Province	93 0
100 Dhond Baramati	98 0
100 Gujarat	75 0
100 Mandra Bhon	97 0
100 Pachora Jamner	92 8
100 Sara Sirajgunge	96 8
500 Tapty Valley	772 8

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	32 0
30 Tata Steel Def.	582 8
75 Tata Steel Ord.	147 12

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	200 0
50 Belapur Sugar	168 12
250 Bombay Steam	284 6
125 Bombay Burma	398 12
50 Bombay Burma Cont	133 12
8sh Br. B. Petrol	3 5
50 Bombay Telephone	109 8
100 Indian Bleaching	104 6
100 Indian Radio Def.	515 0
100 Ind Radio Ord.	487 8
1000 Port Canning	575 0
15 Scindia	15 2
30 Premier Construction	73 12
25 Tata Oil	17 12

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1422 8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	287 8
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	84 8
5 p.c. Central India	526 4
7 p.c. Katni 1st	133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	141 4
7-1|2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	149 6
7-1|2 p.c. Tata Power	1500 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	191 4
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	163 0
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7 p.c Vishnu	647 8

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 224 1/2; Highest 225 3/4; Lowest 224; Closing 225.
Oomra D/J. Op. 206 1/4; Highest 207 1/2; Lowest 206 1/4; Closing 207
Oomra March Op. 203 1/2; Highest 204 1/2; Lowest 203 1/2; Closing 203 3/4
Bengal D/J. Op. 151 1/2; Highest 152; Lowest 151 1/4; Closing 151 1/4.
Bengal March Op. 150 1/2; Highest 151 1/4 Lowest 150 1/2; Closing 150 3/4
Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 18
TejiMandi for Broach Settlement (21-12-35) Rs. 6 1/4

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Java ready Rs. 13-10-0.
N.-D. shipment Rs. 3-15-0.
J.-M. shipment Rs. 4-3-0.
Kesar ready Rs. 14-4-0
Saraya ready Rs. 14-2-0
Spot Java F.4.20.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 6.

December 72 3/4d.
March 69 1/2d.
May 69 1/8d.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
January 148 March 164 May 164 July 162 at Cross Rate 4.92 5/8
Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1936 225—Liverpool May 1936 6.39 Rs. 53 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1936 225—New York May 11.48 Rs. 34 at Cross Rate 4.92 5/8

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 5th December	9,231
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	344,872
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	209,140
Increase	135,732

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Dec. 6.

March 2.02—03
May 2.06—03
July 2.10—03
September 2.14—03

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 6.

December 0.96 1/8c.
May 0.95 3/8c.
July 0.89 1/8c.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 7.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was dull and featureless. Traders are adopting a waiting attitude. The Final Bureau report will be published in America on Monday the 9th inst. The market opened unchanged with March 11.55 and advanced 5 points on scattered buying. Later on there was some pre-Bureau liquidation and prices declined 6 points from the highest level. The market closed at a rise of one to four points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.20c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 12.11c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest (10-19 a.m.)	11.60+05
N. Y. March Lowest (12-34 p.m.	11.54—1
Liverpool March Highest	6.44+02
Liverpool March Lowest	6.42

Messrs. Pirojshaw R. Vakharia and Co., have received to-day the following cables from our Foreign Friends:

New York.—Market was dull and featureless. Traders are adopting waiting attitude.

Liverpool.—Fair trade calling and disappointing New York offset by firm Egyptians. Closed steady.

New York.—Liquidation. March hedging. Spot houses sold October. Poll credited with further sales of January. Domestic and foreign buying absorbed contracts.

Liverpool.—Market trading affair with little disposition to sell short pending Bureau Report, but rumours early released Government cotton damps bullish enthusiasm.

Liverpool.—Steady and fearless market pending Bureau report which is expected to be bullish.Business small.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable.

Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York Cable:—

Sentiment is in favour of reducing Government's holdings of spot cotton on advances. Feeling is less confident but prefer buying new crop on the scale down.

New York Copper December 8.21

New York Cottonseed oil March 10.30

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received through Reuters:—

The complexities of the foreign situation were partly offset on to-day's American Markets by the bullish aspects of the domestic business situation. The result was an indecisive appearance throughout with price changes mostly negligible.

Messrs. Cunilal Mehta and Co., have received the following cable information from our Foreign Friends:

Liverpool.—Market has discounted Report at 1,09,00,000 bales. Spinners seem inclined to hold off at present.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 7.

December	11.76
January	11.58
March	11.49
May	11.40
July	11.25
October	12.20
Middling Spot	

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Dec. 7.

December	11.90
January	11.74
March	11.58
Middling Spot	12.13

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 7.

Market was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY

STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 7.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S Ports	29,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2.000
Day's Exports to the Continent	3.000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 7.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:

December	9.72
January	9.47
March	9.12
May	8.86
July	8.69
October	8.59
November	8.40
F.G.F. Spot	10.23

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 7.

BROACH (Good Staple):—

Fully Good	5.86
Fine	6.01
Superfine	6.16

OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):—

Fine	5.97
Superfine	6.12
Choice	6.27

BENGAL:—

Good	4.50
Fully Good	4.60
Fine	4.72

SINDE:—

Fully Good	4.60
Fine	4.72
Superfine	4.84

JAVA SUGAR

London, Dec. 7.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25:

C and F Calcutta:—
Dec|Jan. nominal 6|9.
C and F Bombay:—
Dec|Jan. nominal 6|6.
C and F Karachi:—
Dec|Jan. nominal 6|6.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 7.

On Friday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged with March 6.42. There was Bombay buying with offerings light. Later on there was trade buying but disappointing New York advices restrained buying and the market closed at a rise of 2 to 1 point. Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.67 d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 4 points. At the close January closed at 5.97, March 5.84 and May 5.81

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was steady buying in Egyptian cotton. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 10 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices closed 2 points up at 10.18. Uppers futures closed 6 to 11 points up with spot cotton 4 points higher at 7.91d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was steady. Sakels futures closed one to four points down while Ashmouni futures closed 8 to 7 points up.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Dec. 6.

Electric Bond 5 dol Pdd.	66
Consolidated Gas	33
Western Union Telg.	70 1/4
Radio Corp.	12
New York Central	28
Baltimore and Ohio R.R.	17
Union Pacific R. R.	110
Bethelehem Steel	48
United States Steel	47 1/4
American Smelting	62
Int. Nickel of Canada	45 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	440
Amr. Celanese	29
Anaconda Copper Mining	27 1/2
General Motor	54 1/4
Sperry Corp.	13
Socony	13 1/2
National Dairy	20
Chase Bank	39 1/2
National City Bank	37 1/2

Market steady firm. Carloadings up 82,000.

Total Business:—2 1/2 million.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 7.

December	6.45
January	6.44
February	6.42
March	6.42
April	6.40
May	6.38
June	6.36
July	6.34
August	6.27
September	6.21
October	6.15
November	6.11
Middling Spot	6.66

To-day's 10-12 a.m. quotations:

January	6.45
March	6.43

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 7.

Market:—Steady.

Spot	29-3|16
Forward	28-13|16

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 7.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7|1|1-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Dec. 7.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 11|16 per cent to 11|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3|4 per cent to 3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan 1|2 per cent to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 days' market loan 1|2 per cent to 1|2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 7.

T.T. London on:—

New York closing rate	4.92-11|16
Paris	74.54
Berlin	12.23-1|2
Madrid	35.97
Amsterdam	7.26-1|4
Brussels	29.25-1|2
Milan	
Berne	15.17-1|2
Prague	118.81

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Dec. 7.

Wheat Rozaria Santa Fe, Parcels: Jan|Feb. sellers 27|0.

Wheat Barlettta Russo, Parcels: Jan|Feb. sellers 26|4-1|2.

Wheat South Australian Parcels: Dec. sellers 28|3.

SEEDS.

London, Dec. 7.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton: Dec. sellers £9-18-9.

Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton: Dec.|Jan. sellers £12-1-3.

Linseed Bombay, London c.i.f. ton: Dec.|Jan. sellers £12-10-0.

Rapeseed Toria (Hull|Con't) c.i.f ton: Dec|Jan. sellers £13-5-0.

Castorseed Bombay Hull, c.i.f. ton: Dec.|Jan sellers £13-5-0.

LINSEED OIL

London, Dec. 7.

Linseed Oil naked. London per cwt: Dec. sellers 24|3.

Linseed Oil naked. London per cwt: Jan|Feb. sellers 25.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Dec. 7.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb: Sellers 6-3|8.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 7.

Following a small rise of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 224|12 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 225 on scattered buying Later on there was some long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 224|2. At this level the market was steady and Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 224|8.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point and Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 224|12. The Bureau report will be out on Monday and there was utter absence of any fresh business. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 224|8
Oomra D/J Rs. 206|4
Oomra March Rs. 203|8
Bengal D/J Rs. 151|8
Bengal March Rs. 151

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Dec 7

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG
M G				
Bengal U P	...	168	164	161
Punjab	...	168	164	161
Rajputana	...	...	...	...
Oomra No. 3	224	220	216	212
C P No. 1	237	233	229	225
C P No. 2	230	226	222	218
Broach No. 2	...	...	...	...
Punjab-Ame	...	...	...	...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec 7

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	167
Bengal Fine	...	162
Bengal F G	...	...
C P 1 Fine	211/213	233
C P 2 Fine	208/211	221
Arvi Fine	...	222
Ellichpur Fine	...	218
Berar Fine	201/203	216
Khamgaon Fine	...	217
Mulkapur Fine	...	208
Khandesh Fine	196/199	208
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	208
Burwah/Sanavad Fine	204/206	...
Mathia Fine	...	203/204
Broach Fine	229/232	...
Punjab/American	...	254/259
Sindh-American	...	254/259
Cambodia	289/294	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	259/264	...
Compta Good	269/274	...
Westerns	244/249	...
Kampala	369/712	...
Busoga	366/368	...
Jinja	351/353	...
New Manza	339/341	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Dec 7

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept This year
Khandesh	1,162	33,458
Central India	215	19,990
Barsi and Nagar	623	16,914
Hyderabad Gaorani	18	2,509
Berar	787	21,943
Central Provinces	101	6,333
Total Oomras	2,906	101,207
Dholera	626	10,392
N W Provinces	1,080	30,552
Rajputana	140	22,945
Sind-Punjab	1,477	91,640
Broach	...	3,020
Coompta and Dharwar	16	6,571
Westerns-Northerns	2	9,292
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	167	5,948
Persian	...	8
American	...	3,282
Egyptian and African	422	66,352
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	460
Total	6,836	351,708

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sep to 5th Dec

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	1,164	72,429
Japan and China	2,516	184,831
Coast Ports	...	8,105
Up-country by Rail	...	196,658
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	29,581
Total	3,680	491,604

INDORE MARKET

Indore, Dec 7

At midnight cotton closed at Rs. 225. New York closing one point up. Dharna Rs. 223. To-day opened at Rs. 224|12 eased on scattered selling to Rs. 224|8. Jota Rs. 3. Fatak Rs. 2 difference. Saman awaiting Bureau Magsar out on Monday new posh. Soda opening Sunday.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec 6

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Names of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	86 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent P reference	0 12 3
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	104 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 13 0
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord. A Stock	30 0 0
Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord.	3 2 9
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	1 13 6
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2 3 0
Delhi Electric Sup. Ord.	2 18 0
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent Prf. Stk.	29 0 0
Genl. and Coml. Invest Trust Defd. Stk.	86 0 0
East India Distilleries and S. F. Ord.	1 1 3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 11 6
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	95 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	2 11 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 3 3
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs.	106 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord.	2 1 0
Roan Antelope Copper Mines Ord.	1 12 3
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent Deb.	94 0 0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 7.

The local silver market was quiet with scattered selling and in the absence of any demand prices ruled quiet. The gold market was fairly steady. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted at 1.2 1/2

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	65 0 0
Magsar delivery	65 1 6
Posh deliver	65 4 6
Ready gold	34 15 0
Magsar deliver	34 14 9
Posh delivery	34 14 4

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Dec. 6.

December	65.84+03
March	65.20—10
May	65.60+40

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, Dec 7

London market—
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £35-11-3
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £35-12-6
Standard Copper 3 months £36-0-0
Electrolytic copper £40-5-0
New York market—
Blue Eagle 9 1/3 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 8 5/8 cents
Bombay market—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 33-4-0
Copper Sheets Rs. 37-12-0
Tone: Very steady

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Dec. 6.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 86 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 97 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59 106
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53 108 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55 114 1/2
4 -/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 116
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47 114
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1936/38 102 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans New 3/4 Prem.
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 86 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 107 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 106 3/8

LONDON BULLION MARKETS

General Demand For Gold

We have received the following weekly bullion market report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., dated London November 20:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £196,457,659 on the 13th inst. as compared with £195,482,528 on the previous Wednesday.

Purchases of bar gold announced by the Bank during the week amounted to £731,405.

About £1,500,000 of bar gold was dealt with at the daily fixing; there was a fair general demand for the moderate amounts offered and, as a consequence, prices were maintained at a premium over New York parity.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Gold registered from mid-day on the 11th inst. to mid-day on the 18th inst:—

IMPORTS.

British West Africa	£ 128,221
British South Africa	1,683,829
British India	1,248,635
Tanganyika Territory	9,411
Kenya	12,528
Australia	77,928
France	1,286,704
Germany	5,965
Netherlands	6,782
United States of America	22,270
Other countries	12,124
	£4,494,397

EXPORTS.

France	£ 124,793
Germany	213,484
Netherlands	1,230,280
Sweden	510,779
United States of America	102,006
Other countries	682
	£2,182,024

The s.s. "Cathay" which sailed from Bombay on the 16th inst. carries gold to the value of about £780,000 consigned to London.

The following are the details of United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold for the month of October 1935:—

	Imports.	Exports.
British West Africa	£ 308,736	£ —
Union of South Africa	7,891,879	—
Southern Rhodesia	570,841	—
Kenya	18,918	—
British India	2,378,127	21,095
British Malaya	26,590	—
Australia	684,431	—
New Zealand	88,859	—
Canada	5,157	—
British West India Islands and British Guiana	18,946	—
Germany	13,716	—
Netherlands	227,866	450,903
Belgium	48,908	6,430
France	269,416	628,529
Norway	—	1,512,229
Switzerland	71,972	328,594
Spain and Canaries	48,005	—
United States of America	2,838	17,674,436
Venezuela	100,194	—
Uruguay	341,040	—
Argentine Republic	5,000	—
Other countries	64,493	21,807
	£13,185,932	£20,653,013

SILVER.

The price for cash silver remained unchanged during the week at 29.5/16d. whilst that for two months' delivery was 29.1/16d until to-day, when it declined 1/16d to 29d.

The American Treasury continued their purchases of cash silver at a limit of 29 5/16d. acquiring a moderate amount, and there has been further selling by China although on rather a reduced scale.

The present situation in China seems to have occasioned some nervousness in the Indian Bazaars and this has been reflected by reselling from this quarter—particularly in evidence yesterday and to-day.

The Indian Bazaars made some forward purchases in the earlier part of the week and also carried forward bull contracts falling due.

On the whole the market has been rather quiet and in view of the American purchases the cash position is likely to remain steady, whilst that for forward may be somewhat uncertain.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from mid-day on the 11th inst. to mid-day on the 18th inst:—

IMPORTS.

British India	£ 17,687
British Malaya	7,292
Japan	899,360
Iraq	4,120
Persia	6,725
Netherlands	13,971
Belgium	19,840
Argentine Republic	2,770
Irish Free State	2,200
British West Africa	2,870
Other countries	10,138
	£ 986,663

EXPORTS.

United State of America	£ 2,772,663
Rhodesia	35,614
France	2,377
Other countries	2,072
	£ 2,812,726

IN NEW YORK.

November 13th, 19th inclusive —65 5/8 cents per ounce .999 fine.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 14th inst. to the 20th inst. was dol. 4.92 5/8 and the lowest dol 4.91 5/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 7.

3 1/2 per cent G P N	96/13
3 per cent 1941	103/6
3 per cent 1951/54	101/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	105/14
4 per cent 1943	103/6
4 per cent 1960/70	111/1
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	116
5 per cent 1939/44	109/6
5 per cent 1940/43	110/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/13

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	119/6
4 per cent 1958/68 Mysore	109/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	121
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T	1974 105/12
4 per cent M Deb	1974 104/12
5 per cent M Deb	1939 114/8
6 per cent M Deb.	1954 127/8
6 per cent K P T	1936 127/8
6 1/2 per cent B B T	1937 105

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 96/10 and improved to Rs. 96/13/6.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 7.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Dec May
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec 1936
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 2 mos 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 272 1/8
Banks selling T T 270 1/8
Banks buying T T 267 3/8
PARIS
Banks selling D D 560
Banks buying D D 570
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 1/4
Banks buying T T 77
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 91
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 81 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/4
Banks selling D D 54 1/8
BERLIN
Banks selling D D 90 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.92 1/2 6th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/4 1/2 7th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/2 7th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 7th inst.
Java/London 7.21 1/2 7th inst.
London/Paris 74.56 6th inst.
London/Belgium 29.24 1/2 6th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.18 6th inst.
London/Berlin 12.21 6th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 6th inst.
London/New York 4.92 3/4 6th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.25 6th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-11 1/2 5th inst. £7-1-0 6th inst.
Silver London Ready 29 3/16 5th inst. 29 3/16 6th inst.
Silver London Forward 28 13/16 5th inst. 28 13/16 6th inst.
Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 5th inst. 65 5/8 6th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 5th inst. 11/16 per cent 6th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 5th inst. 3/4 per cent 6th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Dec. 7.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 6-3|8.

LONDON RAW SUGAR TERMINALS

London, Dec. 7.

May sellers 5|3-1|4.
Buyers 5|3.

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1935

Mussolini at work.

Facilities For Quetta Earthquake Orphans

Punjab University's Offer Of Free Tuitions And Concessions In Fees

LAHORE, (By Mail).

The facilities that are being afforded by the Punjab Education Department to the Quetta Earthquake orphans and children of refugees are detailed in a press statement which says:

"The heads of all Government educational institutions have been informed by the Director of Public Instruction Punjab, that no children should be compelled to leave school if by reason of the earthquake their fees cannot be paid. They have been instructed to bring all cases of real inability to find the money for fees brought about by the Quetta earthquake to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner concerned on whose recommendation the Viceroy's Relief Fund accepts the responsibility of payment of school fees in deserving cases.

Deputy Commissioners have power to sanction payment of fees from the fund in the first instance for a period up to twelve months. If it is considered necessary to extend the period for more than twelve months the case is referred to the Provincial Relief Committee. Similar cases of students at colleges are also brought to the notice of Deputy Commissioners who refer each case with their recommendations for the decision of the Earthquake Commissioner through the Provincial Relief Committee."

FREE TUITIONS AND CONCESSIONS

On a suggestion from the Department, the Punjab University has granted the following concessions to the earthquake orphans and the children of Quetta refugees:—

(a) In the Oriental College they are exempted from the payment of tuition fees and if they show any ability a limited number of small stipends are provided for them.

(b) In the Law College and the Hally College of Commerce, individual cases will be considered for admission in 1936. Any one so accepted will be given three years free tuition in the Hailey College of Commerce and two years free tuition in the Law College.

Head Masters have been instructed not to insist on the production of transfer certificates by children coming from Quetta and seeking admission to their schools. Such children are admitted after a preliminary test to the classes for which they are found fit.

Divisional Inspectors of Schools have been asked to consider the names of Quetta earthquake sufferers on the occurrence of suitable vacancies in Government or District Board service. A pupil teacher of the S. V. class at Quetta has been permitted to appear in the next S. V. certificate examination for women with her centre at Karachi as a special case. Likewise a centre for the next middle standard examination for Indian girls has been instituted at Karachi for the benefit of girls coming from Quetta.—A. P.

VICEROY'S 'QUAKE FUND

Collections Will Be Closed From Dec. 31

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8.

A communique says:—

The Viceroy has decided that the collection of subscriptions to the Viceroy's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund be closed from December 31.

The total money collected up-to-date, besides numerous gifts in kind, stands at Rs. 48,68,281 and odd.—United Press.

Calcutta, Dec. 7.—The total flying done by Bengal Flying Club machines during the month of November 1935, was 113 hrs. 10 mins. which shows a gradual increase in the flying hours and proves the growing popularity of aviation amongst the people of Bengal.

Mussolini greets Mr. Ramsay MacDonald at Stresa.

Duce Insures Continuance Of Fascism By Making It Sole Thought Of Italy's People

New Generations Know Only What State Has Allowed Them To Learn

This is the eleventh of a series of articles on dramatic highlights in the career of Mussolini, modern Caesar.

By J. C. OESTREICHER
(Foreign Editor, International News Service).

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Benito Mussolini once predicted that within 50 years the entire world would be ruled by Fascist governments.

To-day, some five years after that prognostication, there is a totalitarian government in Germany modelled to some extent after the Fascist state.

There is in Austria a semi-military rule that could be identified as Fascist save that its leaders consider their regime merely an interim until the time is ripe for a monarchial restoration.

There is in Hungary a military government, headed by the regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy.

Jugoslavia was under a military dictatorship prior to the assassination of King Alexander, but since that time the destinies of the nation have gradually slipped back into the hands of politicians.

But that is all, and as a result, the Fascist bloc of nations united by nationalistic and militaristic spirit and the hypnosis of dictatorial rule has failed to coalesce. World-wide Fascism may be but 50 years distant, as Mussolini predicted, but thus far, except for scattered attempts at imitation of Il Duce here and there in Europe, the movement remains confined to Italy.

The reason for this may be found in the fact that Mussolini, as the first of the dictators, was first to realize that dictatorship of a single nation is a full time job.

A dictator rules almost entirely by virtue of national popularity. He must be a national hero—more, he must be a demi-god. He must be continually active. He must strike forcefully, courageously, bringing to fruition the deepest rooted ideals of his population.

Moreover, he must not make a single mistake.

Never Set Foot Off Italian Soil

In the case of Mussolini, his rule thus far has been singularly free of errors. The Matteotti incident was his most serious crisis, and that has been forgotten by all but the most rabid of anti-Fascists. But even in this trying time, by moving with characteristic speed and vigorous and utterly oblivious to the fate of all who met with reprisals, Mussolini emerged victorious.

Mussolini likewise, with all his bids for foreign prestige and all his affronts to the powers he was determined to force to recognize him as an equal has never looked away from Rome. Since his seizure of power, he has never set foot off Italian soil. It has been too important to his unbroken power and prestige that he remains at all time within sight and hearing of his people—visible, audible dynamo of a resurrected nation.

He has thus had little time for the dissemination of Fascist propaganda abroad. Even Hitler has done more to popularize the Brown-shirt movement in European countries, and even the United States, than Mussolini has ever attempted with Fascism. Il Duce, surely possessor of one of the shrewdest minds in Europe, has realized that he could not afford for one moment to risk a shred of national prestige in behalf of doubtful benefits to be obtained abroad.

Italian Fascism to-day is deeply rooted in the minds of the people. In his 13 years of rule, Mussolini has succeeded in bringing up an entirely new generation, who know nothing but Fascism, who acknowledge nothing that is not Fascist, who bow to no idols save the fasces.

Press Muzzled

To do this, extraordinary measures have been necessary. Mussolini launched them shortly after the Matteotti affair by dissolving the opposition press. In the ensuing years, he has carried this much farther. He controls not only all newspapers in Italy but every conceivable means of communication. The radio is operated by the Government. Telephone and telegraph lines are controlled by the Government. Magazines and publications of all sorts and descriptions are subject to the same censorship as the daily press. Even the newsreel, regardless they are filmed in America England or Italy itself, are scrutinized by the Government before they are flashed upon Italian screens.

The result has been that Italian children born since the advent of Fascism or shortly before know nothing but Fascism. Thirteen years of unrelenting propaganda has all but eradicated the last glimmering trace of liberalism even in older minds.

There is, of course, always the possibility that Mussolini will make a major mistake. His Ethiopian campaign, some observers say, may prove to be his first—and last. The results in such a case would be unpredictable. The chances are, however, that he could survive this one at least, and that Fascism is safe for another decade—until the incubated Fascists of the present day are old enough to think for themselves. Should they then decide that the Italy of ebon shirts, endless military drills, Spartan discipline and national sacrifice is not the Italy of their choosing, there might conceivably be a reaction. But it is difficult to predict one for the near future.

He Has United Italy

In any consideration of the question of Fascism, it must always be admitted frankly that before the advent of Mussolini Italy was a poorly-disciplined nation. The condition of her exchequer and of her cities; the dilatoriness of her trains; the wasteful practices of her industries; the failure of her leaders to exploit properly the resources at hand, and the vacillating policies of Government after Government have always been subjects for well-merited criticism.

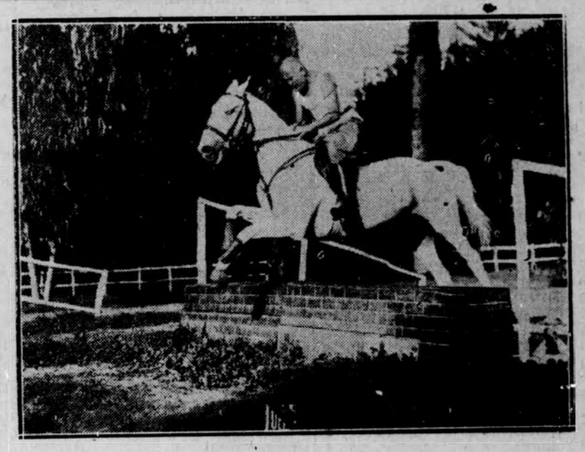
Since Mussolini, all these things have changed. For a long while, it was customary to refer to Mussolini as the man who made Italian trains run on time. Some zealous Fascisti used to resent this mundane summarization of Il Duce's achievements. But since then it has been said that any man capable of restoring order to Italy's rail-roads—this feat involving as it did reorientation of the entire Italian psychology towards work and life—was "per se" the saviour of the nation.

To-day, that is Benito Mussolini's title in a united Italy. His name is on the lips of all—morning, noon and night—from toddling babies who are taught the Fascist salute from the day they are able to raise their arms to old men who go to their death with a tribute to Il Duce voiced in their last breath.

(The previous articles of the series appeared in our issues of the 12th, 14th, 18th, 20th, 23rd, 27th, 29th, November and 2nd, 4th and 7th instant.)

The last of Mr. Oestreicher's series will be published on Thursday next.

Mussolini signs a treaty with Roumania, Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Austria, for protection of the latter against Nazi encroachment.



Mussolini in the role of a steeplechase rider.

TWO ACCUSED TO HANG

Third Gets Transportation For Life Found Guilty Of Murder

BURDWAN, Dec. 7.

Two persons were sentenced to death and one to transportation for life when Mr. M. H. B. Lethbridge, Sessions Judge, delivered judgment in the case in which Joladhar Kundoo and two others were charged under Section 302 (murder) and 392 I.P.C.

Accused were prosecuted in connection with the murder of one Saibalini, an old lady of village Sila, police station Katwa.

The jury found accused guilty of murder but recommended mercy in case of one of them in view of tender age. The Judge accepting the verdict and recommendation sentenced Jaladhar and another to death and the third to transportation for life.—United Press.

WORKERS' RIGHT TO STRIKE

Mr. Giri's Plea For Living Wage At Nellimarla Meeting

(From Our Correspondent).

VIZIANAGRAM, Dec. 6.

Addressing the Nellimarla Jute Mill Labour Union this evening, Mr. V. V. Giri, M.L.A., said, among other things, that workmen should agitate vigorously for ensuring for themselves what economists call 'a living wage.' Mr. Giri reminded them that if the management had the right of lock-out, the workmen had an equally lawful and constitutional right to strike work. The speaker observed, by the way, that the Indian National Congress had taken up the question of safeguarding the rights of workers and peasants as embodied in the resolution on Fundamental Rights passed at the Karachi session in 1932.

SENSATIONAL ARMED ROBBERY

Wealthy Old Man Gagged, Stabbed & Relieved Of Valuable Jewellery

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

The story of a sensational armed robbery committed in the early hours of the morning was related yesterday morning before the Deputy Commissioner of Police in which a wealthy old man, Satish Chandra Bose was mercilessly stabbed by robbers in several parts of the body and a booty of considerable value carried away.

It is reported that the old man who lived in a house in North Calcutta with his dumb daughter aged about 30 and a mad son, while sleeping in a room was attacked by a gang of bandits who flashed a torch light on him and demanded the key of the iron safe.

The old man having refused to do so was gagged and severely stabbed by the ruffians who next raided the room of his dumb daughter, tied her round to the cot and made similar demands from her. She being a dumb woman could not speak when the ruffians broke open the boxes and almirahs and decamped with jewellery.

The old man is lying in hospital in a precarious condition. The police have arrested three persons including two up-country men who have been remanded to custody.—United Press.

Hunt For Proscribed Gurmukhi Poster

AMRITSAR, December 7.

The police searched a dozen places to-day including three printing presses, and two newspaper offices, in search of a proscribed Gurmukhi poster headed "Lal Dhandora." Although no copy of the poster was recovered, some Communist literature was removed by the police.

Two Muslims were arrested to-day for alleged robbery of Hindu boy, whom they also seriously injured necessitating his removal to hospital.

Elaborate police precautions continue.—A. P.

CUT PARTS COMPETITION
WILL CLOSE ON
WEDNESDAY
DEC. 11th
Solutions must be written on our Entry Coupon
SEND ANY NUMBER OF ENTRIES

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